THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE,

And Manufacturing & Mercantile Advertiser.

Vol. 39. FRIDAY MORNING, JUNE 13, 1823. No. 3.

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY MORNING, BY
DAVID MACLEAN,
FOURTH, BETWEEN MARKET & WOOD STREETS,
At 2 dollars per annum, payable in advance.
☞ Advertisements inserted at the usual rates.

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FOR SALE.

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A tract of two hundred and eighty acres, adjoining the above, called 'BALLY SPALLEN,' situated on Turtle Creek, of which about seventy acres are cleared, and on which are erected, and in good order, one two story frame house, a grist and saw mill, a stone barn, and a stone still house; adjoining John Frichman, Peter Parchment and others.

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A tract adjoining 'Dirty Camp,' containing about one hundred and fifty acres.

Also,

A tract of about one hundred and seventeen acres, called 'FREEMAN'S FARM,' situated in Pitt township, adjoining lands William Wallace, William Powell, and others, on which are erected two houses and a barn; and about fifty acres cleared.

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The following out-lots of Allegheny town, formerly owned and occupied by Thomas Cromwell, viz: Nos. 16 17, 235, 236, 237, 238, 244, 245, 246, 824, 249, 250, 251, 257, 258, 259, 270, in all containing one hundred and seventy acres, of which about one hundred and thirty acres are cleared, and in a high state of cultivation, and on which are erected, a frame house, a barn, and other out buildings. This property will be sold together, or in lots, to suit purchasers.

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John Darragh,
John M'Donald,
Committee.

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REMOVAL.

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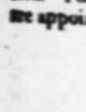

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June 6.—3t.

Union Canal
LOTTERY.

SIXTH CLASS.

THIS popular Lottery, with Capitals amounting to 57,000 Dollars, will be positively determined on the 10th of July next

CAPITAL PRIZES:

$8000,

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$2336, $2000, $1000, $500, $500, $500,

10 of $200.—36 of $100.—72 of $50.

And a variety of inferior prizes.

Tickets, 7 dolls.

Halves $3 50——Quarters $1 75

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A few Barrels first quality

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RAN away from the subscriber, about the middle of April last WILLIAM TUNICK, an apprentice to the fulling business, about seventeen years of age. The above reward will be paid for bringing him back, but no charges.

John Walker.

Allegheny co. June 6, 1823.—3t*

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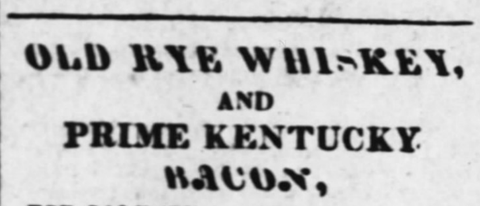
Pittsburgh and Erie



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ONE DOOR EAST OF MARKET STREET,

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TO THE PUBLIC.

THE subscriber having a second time obtained from the honorable, the mayor's court, license to keep a

TAVERN,

OR HOUSE OF PUBLIC

ENTERTAINMENT,

In Wood-street, west side, third door from Second-street, south, informs all who have heretofore known him in a similar situation, for the five years he has been so engaged here before, that his disposition to serve his customers, with *good will, good manners* and

Good Liquors,

Is as *good* as ever. A good and convenient appartment for arbitration meetings, supper parties, or innocent social societies, and as his great object in assimilating this with his other avocations is, rather as a little auxiliary, to help him along, grateful for the smallest favors conferred, and assiduous to serve all who may honor him with a call.

May 30—eo3 J. Byrne.

S. S. ROBERTS,
TAILOR,

RESPECTFULLY informs his customers and the public in general, that he carries on the above business in

Market, two doors below Front st.

He engages that the work he may be favored with, shall be executed in the best manner, and at the most reasonable prices; and he hopes, by attention to receive a share of public patronage. Country produce and stone coal will be taken in payment for work.

Ready made Clothing,

CHEAP FOR CASH.

May 23—3mo.

FOR SALE,
THE FOLLOWING VERY
VALUABLE PROPERTY

In the city of Pittsburgh and adjacent.

THAT large three story brick warehouse, situate at the north east corner of Wood and Front streets, now occupied by J. W. Biddle and Co.

Also,

The three story brick dwelling house, on Wood street, adjoining the above. This house is very conveniently arranged and finished in the best manner.

Also,

That frame warehouse, situate at the north east corner of Wood and Water-streets, at present occupied by William Anderson.

Also,

The frame warehouse, on Wood-street adjoining the above, now occupied by Thomas B. Davis.

Also,

A brick store and dwelling house, situate at the north east corner of Market and Fifth streets now occupied by Charles Brewer, as a wholesale dry goods store.

Also,

The tavern house at the south end of the Allegheny bridge, now occupied by Thomas Cassilly.

Also,

The lot of ground situate on the west side of St. Clair street, extending from Penn street, to the end of the Allegheny bridge, on which are erected several frame buildings. This lot will be divided to suit purchasers.

Also,

Two lots of ground No 1 and 2, in Allegheny town, opposite the city of Pittsburgh.

Also,

A tract of unimproved land, containing about 137 acres, situate in Ross township, two miles from Pittsburgh, adjoining lands of Benjamin Herr and others.

All the above property that is situate in the city of Pittsburgh, will be for rent on the first of April next, unless sold before that time. For terms of sale or rent, apply to the subscribers who are a committee appointed by the Bank of the United States for that purpose

WILLIAM M'CANDLESS,
ABISHAI WAY,
JOHN LITTLE.

Jan. 10—tf

JAMES S. CRAFT,

HAS Removed to the Office lately occupied by *Harman Denny, Esq.* in

Third Street,

Third door below Market Street,

where he will devote his entire attention to his professional business.

Jan. 17—tf

For Sale,
A SERVANT BOY,

WHO has nearly nine years to serve, is an excellent farmer, and a good house servant. He will be warranted as sober and honest. For terms inquire of the Editor of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

December 13.—tf.

For Rent or Sale.

THE THREE STORY BRICK HOUSE, in Third, between Market and Wood streets, at present occupied by the Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank. Also, a Frame Shop, with a two story Frame Building adjoining. This property is pleasantly situated, and will be rented or sold on very moderate terms. Possession will be given on the first of April next. For terms apply to the subscribers.

John Hannen,
John Liggett.

Pittsburgh, Jan. 24, 1823.—tf

JUSTICES' BLANKS.

Political.

THE VOTE ON JAY'S TREATY.

From the United States Gazette.

Mr. Gregg is already made to run the gauntlet of vengeful criticism by the retainers of the legislative caucus. They begin with a boldness affording room to anticipate that their courage and vigor may be spent before the contest is regularly finished They have found out, that Mr. Gregg proved himself to have been a federalist for more than twenty-five years past;—yet it is wonderful, that, during almost the whole of that period, he was enjoying a seat, either in the House of Representatives of the United States, through repeated elections by democratic constituents, or in the Senate, to which he was sent by a democratic legislature. This it might be confessed involves a mystery, which implies either, that the charge against Mr Gregg is fallacious and unfounded, or that the democracy of Pennsylvania has, for a long series of years, acted with an unaccountable treachery to its professions This leads us to the examination of the antiquated fact, which has been delved up from ancient history as it were, to criminate him, and at the same time prove him to be a federalist. After Mr. Jay's treaty had been approved by two thirds of the Senate, and after mature and anxious examination, ratified by President Washington, an abortive attempt was made, in the House of Representatives to destroy it, by refusing the means for carrying it into effect. Now it seems from the showing of his opponents, that Mr. Gregg was guilty of the irremissible crime of agreeing with the majority of the house, including many of his party, that it ought not to assume upon itself the task of indirectly nullifying the formal and constitutional exercise of functions, allotted to the other two branches of government. This vote Mr Gregg may have given under the impression, that the interference claimed was inexpedient; and in that hypothesis his sin amounted to no more than a concurrence of sentiment with Washington, as to what measures the good of the country demanded; or if he theorized upon the political balances of the Constitution and the analagous delineation of the relative powers, it conferred, he might have thought a different vote from that which he gave, would have amounted to the usurpation of a control not deducible from the genuine intent and spirit of that instrument. Be it as it may, those whom he represented, being as genuine democrats, as any who have at this date assumed to try and sentence him to outlawry against right and justice, as well as the equity of a sort of moral statute of limitations, were content with his conduct and continued in him a generous confidence, which grew with the prolongation of his service and the development of his worth and talents.

Such however seems to be the headlong and reckless violence of the tactics for the elevation of Mr. Shulze, against the manifest sense of the people, that this veteran statesman (*we do not claim for him the addition of* PHILOSOPHICAL) of improved understanding, of irreproachable and exemplary manners, of whom no federal adversary ever thought of lisping an impeachment of the integrity and upright views, —is now set upon by a faction of plotters for their own benefit, and blind guides, who may be honest and sincere, with a rage, which is reconcilable with neither justice, prudence nor gratitude for public services, by the very men who claim to belong to the political fraternity, which so long regarded him as their ornament.

THE CATHOLIC BILL.

An endeavor is made in several of the party papers to demonstrate an analogy between the act of Assembly passed in the year 1821, "to authorize the Roman Catholic Society, worshipping at the Church of St. Mary's, in Philadelphia, to amend their charter," and the Act rejected by the Governor, together with the one for which it was made the substitute, which went the whole length of subjecting a judicial controversy to a legislative decision, of violating the uses to which pious persons had granted their property, of subverting the discipline and essential constitution of the Church, and of arbitrarily wresting the Cathedral from its Bishop, contrary to the protests and entreaties of nearly the whole body of the Catholics. On the other hand, the Act that was passed in 1821 was not opposed, proceeded without amendment in either house, and made no alteration in the charter, but only gave authority to the corporation, to improve, amend and alter it, in the same manner as it had been obtained under the general act of the 6th April 1791, directing the mode of effecting incorporations, and altering them. An indispensable requisite, prescribed by this Act is, that the terms and articles of the charter or alterations shall be submitted to the Attorney General and to the Supreme Court, who shall express their opinions, that their objects and intentions are lawful before they can take effect. In the law which the Governor signed, nothing more was done in effect than to allow the corporation to make alterations, such as should comprehend no violation of law. But to escape this scrutiny, in the other case, it was attempted to produce the effect without the consent of the clerical part of the Congregation; against the will of all but a small portion of the Catholic laity of the state, and thro' the assumption of an unconstitutional omnipotence on the part of the Legislature. If the alterations had been mere verbal in themselves, and merely brought forward, where

give them force, when they might have been quietly and with but little expense established under the Act which was first passed? Had either of the bills acted upon at the last session, been proposed for the opinion of the Attorney General and Judges, as in other cases of chartering and altering charters of corporations, is there the least probability that they would have met with a due legal approbation? If there was, the Legislature would never have been resorted to; and that such a devious course as was adopted should have been pursued, is full evidence of the illegality of the object. Governor Hiester was compelled to arrest the procedure from a sense of personal and official duty. But if he had sanctioned the law, its fate must have eventually stamped it a nullity It could not have passed the judicial ordeal For we have had Judges in this state, and we trust we yet have such, who have reinstated the constitution, at the expense of legislative enactments, which contravened it.

[*U. S. Gazette.*

From the Harrisburgh Chronicle.

As far as the present political campaign has progressed, there has been an unusual degree of moderation observed. Invention, however, is not the less put in requisition by the friends of Mr. Shulze, and we know not which most to admire, the puerility and absurdity of their fables, or the sternness of countenance that they are able to observe in uttering them

The first object seems to be to make it appear that Mr Gregg is a federalist. Alderman Binns, who but a short time since declared there was but *one* federalist in the administration, now steutly maintains that there are *two*—nay, that the administration is federal throughout. But in substantiation of the federalism of Mr Gregg in particular, the vote is adduced by which he was elected to the Senate of the United States. From this it appears that *Edward Heston,* James Poe, Jacob Sommer*, and several others, who have been for a long time held up by the Alderman as genuine democratic republicans, voted for Mr. Gregg. Mr Heston writes a note to the Alderman denying his ever having been a federalist, whereupon we have a display of the editor's dexterity in getting out of a scrape: He says, he did not mean that they *were all* federalists who voted for Mr. Gregg but only that *all the* federalists voted for him - and is glad to drop the subject.

The Franklin Gazette then comes in to prove the sin of federalism upon Mr. Gregg; but comes out even more limpingly than the Democratic Press; for on turning to the proceedings in relation to the choice of U. S. Senator, it appears that *Samuel D. Ingham*, nominated Mr. Gregg as a candidate, and voted for him uniformly throughout. When it is recollected that Mr Ingham was the candidate for Governor, voted for by the Franklin Gazette interest at the late Harrisburgh Convention, the force of this proof of the charge of federalism upon Mr. Gregg, coming from *that quarter*, will be properly estimated

It appears moreover that P. C. Lane, Dr. Leib and N. B Boileau, who have been represented as federalists by both the Press and Gazette, voted *against* Mr Gregg The worthy brace of editors, nevertheless, stick to it that Mr. Gregg was elected by federalists, and is therefore a federalist.

The next grave matter urged against Mr. Gregg is his extreme age. The Press and Gazette declare him two years older than Governor Hiester, which is the very reverse of the fact, and they know it. The Alderman, however, may be excused, as he is a little queerish in his ideas upon this point; for in 1817 Governor Hiester was, in his view, fairly superannuated, and altogether too old for Governor, while in 1820 he was exactly the thing! —These two items constitute a fair sample of the fable and absurdity attempted to be palmed upon the public to the injury of Mr. Gregg —Those who urge it "sin against knowledge," for they have access to the political history of the country, which demonstrates that Mr. Gregg has been a democrat from the commencement of his political life to the present time, and from their own personal observation they are sensible that he is in the vigor of his physical and mental powers

*From the Democratic Press.

Mr Binns—As you have given my name to the public as a federalist for having voted in favor of Andrew Gregg, I must ask them to suspend their judgment until I shall have time to give them a short sketch of my political life, and in the mean time I will be content to be judged by the company I keep, or in other words I say that I never was a subscriber to a federal paper unless the Democratic Press is one; that is the paper I now take, and have taken for these fourteen or fifteen years as near as I can recollect.

EDWARD HESTON.

N. B. I have to ask the favor of Mr. Binns and all other editors who may publish his federal list, to give the foregoing an insertion.

Tobacco.—Messrs. James and Nathaniel Coleman of Ashtubula county Ohio, about fifty miles north-westwardly from this place, raise ten acres of tobacco yearly averaging about 17,000 lbs. per year, of which they manufacture themselves 10,000 lbs. at the lowest estimation. Thus do these two men cause ten acres of ground in this *back woods* country to produce them *one thousand dollars* yearly.—*Mercer Press.*

Messrs. *Forster, Harrington & Marks*, the commissioners appointed to survey a route for the Erie and French creek canal, commenced operations on Tuesday last, and are now engaged between this place and Waterford.

Erie Gazette, May 3.

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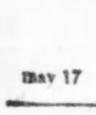

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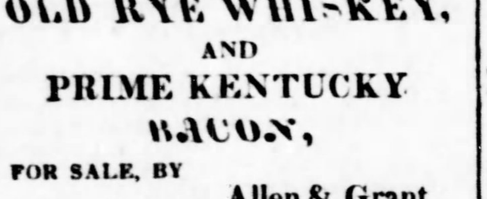

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In Wood-street, west side, third door from Second-street, south, informs all who have heretofore known him in a similar situation, for the five years he has been so engaged here before, that his disposition to serve his customers, with *good* will, *good* manners and

Good Liquors,

Is as *good* as ever. A good and convenient appartment for arbitration meetings, supper parties, or innocent social societies, and as his great object in assimilating this with his other avocations is, rather as a little auxiliary, to help him along, than a view of any great emolument, he will be grateful for the smallest favors conferred, and assiduous to serve all who may honor him with a call.

J. Byrne.

May 30—eo3

S. S. ROBERTS,
TAILOR,

RESPECTFULLY informs his customers and the public in general, that he carries on the above business in

Market, two doors below Front st.

He engages that the work he may be favored with, shall be executed in the best manner, and at the most reasonable prices; and he hopes, by attention to receive a share of public patronage. Country produce and stone coal will be taken in payment for work.

Ready made Clothing,
CHEAP FOR CASH.

May 23—3mo.

FOR SALE,
THE FOLLOWING VERY
VALUABLE PROPERTY

In the city of Pittsburgh and adjacent.

THAT large three story brick warehouse, situate at the north east corner of Wood and Front streets, now occupied by J. W. Biddle and Co.

Also,

The three story brick dwelling house, on Wood street, adjoining the above This house is very conveniently arranged and finished in the best manner.

Also,

That frame warehouse, situate at the north east corner of Wood and Water-streets, at present occupied by William Anderson.

Also,

The frame warehouse, on Wood-street adjoining the above, now occupied by Thomas B. Davis.

Also,

A brick store and dwelling house, situate at the north east corner of Market and Fifth streets now occupied by Charles Brewer, as a wholesale dry goods store.

Also,

The tavern house at the south end of the Allegheny bridge, now occupied by Thomas Cassilly.

Also,

The lot of ground situate on the west side of St. Clair street, extending from Penn street, to the end of the Allegheny bridge, on which are erected several frame buildings. This lot will be divided to suit purchasers.

Also,

Two lots of ground No 1 and 2, in Allegheny town, opposite the city of Pittsburgh.

Also,

A tract of unimproved land, containing about 137 acres, situate in Ross township, two miles from Pittsburgh, adjoining lands of Benjamin Herr and others.

All the above property that is situate in the city of Pittsburgh, will be for rent on the first of April next, unless sold before that time. For terms of sale or rent, apply to the subscribers who are a committee appointed by the Bank of the United States for that purpose

WILLIAM M'CANDLESS,
ABISHAI WAY,
JOHN LITTLE.

Jan. 10—tf

JAMES S. CRAFT,

HAS Removed to the Office lately occupied by *Harmar Denny, Esq* in

Third Street,

Third door below Market Street,

where he will devote his entire attention to his professional business.

Jan. 17—tf

For Sale,
A SERVANT BOY,

WHO has nearly nine years to serve, is an excellent farmer, and a good house servant. He will be warranted as sober and honest. For terms inquire of the Editor of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

December 13.—tf.

For Rent or Sale.

THE THREE STORY BRICK HOUSE, in Third, between Market and Wood streets, at present occupied by the Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank. Also, a Frame Shop, with a two story Frame Building adjoining. This property is pleasantly situated, and will be rented or sold on very moderate terms. Possession will be given on the first of April next. For terms apply to the subscribers.

John Hannen,
John Liggett.

Pittsburgh, Jan. 24, 1823 —tf

JUSTICES' BLANKS,

For sale at this Office.

Political.

THE VOTE ON JAY'S TREATY.

From the United States Gazette.

Mr. Gregg is already made to run the gauntlet of vengeful criticism by the retainers of the legislative caucus. They begin with a boldness affording room to anticipate that their courage and vigor may be spent before the contest is regularly finished They have found out, that Mr. Gregg proved himself to have been a federalist for more than twenty-five years past;—yet it is wonderful, that, during almost the whole of that period, he was enjoying a seat, either in the House of Representatives of the United States, through repeated elections by democratic constituents, or in the Senate, to which he was sent by a democratic legislature. This it might be confessed involves a mystery, which implies either, that the charge against Mr Gregg is fallacious ond unfounded, or that the democracy of Pennsylvania has, for a long series of years, acted with an unaccountable treachery to its professions This leads us to the examination of the antiquated fact, which has been delved up from ancient history as it were, to criminate him, and at the same time prove him to be a federalist. After Mr. Jay's treaty had been approved by two thirds of the Senate, and after mature and anxious examination, ratified by President Washington, an abortive attempt was made, in the House of Representatives to destroy it, by refusing the means for carrying it into effect. Now it seems from the showing of his opponents, that Mr. Gregg was guilty of the irremissable crime of agreeing with the majority of the house, including many of his party, that it ought not to assume upon itself the task of indirectly nullifying the formal and constitutional exercise of functions, allotted to the other two branches of government. This vote Mr Gregg may have given under the impression, that the interference claimed was inexpedient; and in that hypothesis his sin amounted to no more than a concurrence of sentiment with Washington, as to what measures the good of the country demanded; or if he theorized upon the political balances of the Constitution and the analagous delineation of the relative powers, it conferred, he might have thought a different vote from that which he gave, would have amounted to the usurpation of a control not deducible from the genuine intent and spirit of that instrument. Be it as it may, those whom he represented, being as genuine democrats, as any who have at this date assumed to try and sentence him to outlawry against right and justice, as well as the equity of a sort of moral statute of limitations, were content with his conduct and continued in him a generous confidence, which grew with the prolongation of his service and the development of his worth and talents.

Such however seems to be the headlong and reckless violence of the tactics for the elevation of Mr. Shulze, against the manifest sense of the people, that this veteran statesman (*we do not claim for him the addition of* PHILOSOPHICAL) of improved understanding of irreproachable and exemplary manners, of whom no federal adversary ever thought of lisping an impeachment of the integrity and upright views, — is now set upon by a faction of plotters for their own benefit, and blind guides, who may be honest and sincere, with a rage, which is reconcilable with neither justice, prudence nor gratitude for public services, by the very men who claim to belong to the political fraternity, which so long regarded him as their ornament.

—

THE CATHOLIC BILL.

An endeavor is made in several of the party papers to demonstrate an analogy between the act of Assembly passed in the year 1821, "to authorize the Roman Catholic Society, worshipping at the Church of St. Mary's, in Philadelphia, to amend their charter," and the Act rejected by the Governor, together with the one for which it was made the substitute, which went the whole length of subjecting a judicial controversy to a legislative decision, of violating the uses to which pious persons had granted their property, of subverting the discipline and essential constitution of the Church, and of arbitrarily wresting the Cathedral from its Bishop, contrary to the protests and entreaties of nearly the whole body of the Catholics. On the other hand, the Act that was passed in 1821 was not opposed, proceeded without amendment in either house, and made no alteration in the charter, but only gave authority to the corporation, to improve, amend and alter it, in the same manner as it had been obtained under the general act of the 6th April 1791, directing the mode of effecting incorporations, and altering them. An indispensable requisite, prescribed by this Act is, that the terms and articles of the charter or alterations shall be submitted to the Attorney General and to the Supreme Court, who shall express their opinions, that their objects and intentions are lawful before they can take effect. In the law which the Governor signed, nothing more was done in effect than to allow the corporation to make alterations, such as should comprehend no violation of law But to escape this scrutiny, in the other case, it was attempted to produce the effect without the consent of the clerical part of the Congregation; against the will of all but a small portion of the Catholic laity of the state; and thro' the assumption of an unconstitutional omnipotence on the part of the Legislature. If the alterations held in view were lawful in themselves, and lawfully brought forward, where was the necessity of passing any new act to give them force, when they might have been quietly and with but little expense established under the Act which was first passed? Had either of the bills acted upon at the last session, been proposed for the opinion of the Attorney General and Judges, as in other cases of chartering and altering charters of corporations, is there the least probability that they would have met with a due legal approbation? If there was, the Legislature would never have been resorted to; and that such a devious course as was adopted should have been pursued, is full evidence of the illegality of the object. Governor Hiester was compelled to arrest the procedure from a sense of personal and official duty. But if he had sanctioned the law, its fate must have eventually stamped it a nullity It could not have passed the judicial ordeal For we have had Judges in this state, and we trust we yet have such, who have reinstated the constitution, at the expense of legislative enactments, which contravened it.

[*U. S. Gazette.*

From the Harrisburgh Chronicle.

As far as the present political campaign has progressed, there has been an unusual degree of moderation observed. Invention, however, is not the less put in requisition by the friends of Mr. Shulze, and we know not which most to admire, the puerility and absurdity of their fables, or the sternness of countenance that they are able to observe in uttering them

The first object seems to be to make it appear that Mr Gregg is a federalist. Alderman Binns, who but a short time since declared there was but *one* federalist in the administration, now stoutly maintains that there are *two*—nay, that the administration is federal throughout. But in substantiation of the federalism of Mr Gregg in particular the vote is adduced by which he was elected to the Senate of the United States. From this it appears that *Edward Heston,* James Poe, Jacob Sommer*, and several others, who have been for a long time held up by the Alderman as genuine democratic republicans, voted for Mr. Gregg. Mr Heston writes a note to the Alderman denying his ever having been a federalist, whereupon we have a display of the editor's dexterity in getting out of a scrape: He says, he did not mean that they *were all* federalists who voted for Mr. Gregg but only that *all the* federalists voted for him and is glad to drop the subject.

The Franklin Gazette then comes in to prove the sin of federalism upon Mr. Gregg; but comes out even more limpingly than the Democratic Press; for on turning to the proceedings in relation to the choice of U. S. Senator, it appears that *Samuel D. Ingham*, nominated Mr. Gregg as a candidate, and voted for him uniformly throughout. When it is recollected that Mr Ingham was the candidate for Governor, voted for by the Franklin Gazette interest at the late Harrisburgh Convention, the force of this proof of the charge of federalism upon Mr. Gregg, coming from *that quarter*, will be properly estimated

It appears moreover that P. C. Lane, Dr. Leib and N. B Boileau, who have been represented as federalists by both the Press and Gazette, voted *against* Mr Gregg The worthy brace of editors, nevertheless, stick to it that Mr. Gregg was elected by federalists, and is therefore a federalist.

The next grave matter urged against Mr. Gregg is his extreme age. The Press and Gazette declare him two years older than Governor Hiester, which is the very reverse of the fact, and they know it The Alderman, however, may be excused, as he is a little queerish in his ideas upon this point; for in 1817 Governor Hiester was, in his view, fairly superannuated, and altogether too old for Governor, while in 1820 he was exactly the thing! —These two items constitute a fair sample of the fable and absurdity attempted to be palmed upon the public to the injury of Mr. Gregg —Those who urge it "sin against knowledge," for they have access to the political history of the country, which demonstrates that Mr. Gregg has been a democrat from the commencement of his political life to the present time, and from their own personal observation they are sensible that he is in the vigor of his physical and mental powers

*From the Democratic Press.

Mr Binns—As you have given my name to the public as a federalist for having voted in favor of Andrew Gregg, I must ask them to suspend their judgment until I shall have time to give them a short sketch of my political life, and in the mean time I will be content to be judged by the company I keep, or in other words I say that I never was a subscriber to a federal paper unless the Democratic Press is one; that is the paper I now take, and have taken for these fourteen or fifteen years as near as I can recollect.

EDWARD HESTON.

N. B. I have to ask the favor of Mr. Binns and all other editors who may publish his federal list, to give the foregoing an insertion.

Tobacco.—Messrs. James and Nathaniel Coleman of Ashtubala county Ohio, about fifty miles north-westwardly from this place, raise ten acres of tobacco yearly averaging about 17,000 lbs. per year, of which they manufacture themselves 10,000 lbs. at the lowest estimation. Thus do these two men cause ten acres of ground in this *back woods* country to produce them *one thousand dollars* yearly.—*Mercer Press.*

Messrs. *Forster, Herrington & Marks*, the commissioners appointed to survey a route for the Erie and French creek canal, commenced operations on Tuesday last, and are now engaged between this place and Waterford.

Erie Gazette, May 3.

PITTSBURGH.

SUNDAY MORNING, JUNE 15, 1823.

In publishing the following proceedings it is proper to state, that the sessions of the U. S. Court for the western district of Pennsylvania, brought together a number of respectable strangers from different parts of the western country. From this source we learn, that the most active and zealous exertions will be made in support of the independent republican candidate ANDREW GREGG, Esq. for the executive chair; and the prospect of success is truly flattering.—The different attempts of the legislative branch to provoke a quarrel with the present executive, and to interfere with his constitutional rights, to the injury of the public service—their abortive interference with the chartered privileges of the people—and the acknowledged talents of Mr Gregg, his unimpeachable character, and his experience, derived from long and faithful public services—all these causes, with others which might be mentioned, combine to give an interest to his nomination which is strongly and extensively felt.—*Mercury.*

Pittsburgh, June 4, 1823.

Independent Republican Meeting.

The district court of the United States, for the western district of Pennsylvania, holding its sessions this week, and a number of respectable citizens, from different parts of the western country, being in town, in attendance upon it, a large and respectable meeting of citizens, opposed to legislative caucussing, and friendly to the constitutional rights and privileges of the people, assembled this day, at the court-house, on a short previous public notice. The meeting was organized by appointing

DAVID LOGAN, Chairman, and CHARLES M'DOWELL, of Bedford, and JOHN M SNOWDEN, of Pittsburgh, Secretaries.

The meeting was opened by a short and pertinent address from Samuel Kingston, Esq. when the following resolutions were read and adopted:

Resolved, That this meeting view, with very serious apprehensions, the proceedings of a meeting at Harrisburgh, calling themselves a convention of the people, and, as such, nominating a candidate for Governor of this state, when in fact we deem it a *legislative caucus*, assuming the authority and usurping the rights of the people.

That we consider the most important feature in a republican government to be, the separation of the *legislative* and *executive* departments; their independence of each other, and the confinement of each to its proper sphere.

That these considerations should have great weight when an executive magistrate is selected by members of the legislature from their *own body*—a man who is but little known to the people—who has been distinguished neither by his talents, his exertions, nor his being identified with any measure of importance to the great concerns of the state or the union, and whose prominent, if not sole recommendation is, his selection by men who were intended by the constitution to be neither controlled by the governor nor to control him.

That there have been principles agitated during the last session of the legislature, seriously impairing our most valuable rights, and which ought to convince every reflecting mind that too much precaution cannot be used to provide for the public safety—the practical good effects of our admirable system of *checks* and *balances* without which no free government can be permanent.

Therefore, Resolved, That this meeting do concur in the nomination for the office of Governor, made by the convention at Lewistown, on the third Thursday of May last, and do hereby determine to give their undivided support to ANDREW GREGG, whose qualifications for that office are eminently superior to those of the candidate nominated by the legislative caucus, at Harrisburgh, and who, for a period of thirty years has, with distinguished honor and public usefulness, filled some of the most important offices in the state.

Resolved, and it is hereby recommended, That meetings be held in the several counties within the Western district of Pennsylvania, as early as convenient; and that the most efficient measures be adopted for the support of the candidate nominated by the Lewistown convention.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be signed by the chairman and secretaries, and that the printers throughout the state, friendly to the objects of the meeting, be respectfully requested to publish them in their papers.

DAVID LOGAN, *Chairman.*

Attest,
CHARLES M'DOWELL, }
JOHN M. SNOWDEN, } *Secretaries.*

From the Washington Examiner.

To the Farmers of the western counties of Pennsylvania

I have discovered a lamentable neglect in the leaving such abundance of rye growing with the wheat. Now is the time to separate them, as no machine will after coming to the mill. Merchantable wheat and flour will bear a good price the ensuing year.

By your humble servant,

WM. MORROW.
Inspector of Flour, W. P.

June 5, 1823.

From the Upper Canada Herald.

FRONTIER WAR.—We understand that some difficulty has lately occurred at Grindstone Island, in the St Lawrence, an Island heretofore under British possession, but declared, in the report of the commissioners under the treaty of Ghent to be on the United States side of the line. The decision has been published by order of the American Government, and is there considered final and conclusive, by virtue of the treaty of Ghent, without any ratification or further act of the Governments.—But some gentlemen in this province have contended that it is not binding here until ratified and proclaimed by our government. They have accordingly continued to occupy Grindstone Island, and cut and raft timber there.—The owner of the island, under a title derived from the state of New-York, had some civil process to be served upon the island, as within the county of Jefferson. In serving it, the sheriff was resisted and beaten. Upon which the posse comitatus of that county, consisting of a detachment of their militia, was called out to assist the sheriff. They proceeded to the island with their civil process, and resisted against some of those who resisted and beat the sheriff, by virtue of which they took several of the party, and carried them prisoners to Watertown jail, charged with riot, assault and battery, and forcible resistance of the legal process.

From the Milledgeville Recorder, May 20.

HORRID MURDER.—Last evening we were summoned to witness a scene from which humanity with indignation recoils; a scene, perhaps without a parallel, since the first organization of civil society. Twilight had just made its appearance, and was throwing its sable shroud over animated creation, a time well calculated for the commission of the blackest deeds, when the shrieks of a helpless female broke in upon our hearing, supplicating relief; aroused we hastened to the spot and beheld a once lovely form, now lying as it were, "a lifeless trunk without a head."

The circumstances are as follows:—It appears there had been a fishing party during the day, composed perhaps of relations, of which party *John M. Williams*, the person who committed the shocking deed, was one. On their return in the evening, accompanied by his brother-in-law and wife, he appeared to be in an ill humor with his wife, and descended even to abuse, but by the interposition of those present he desisted, and the storm that appeared lowering passed over without leaving any vestiges indicative of its recurrence; but alas! it was a fatal security into which he had lulled their suspicions! When about to depart, he bade the sister of his wife, in an impressive manner to bid farewell; but not suspecting the import of this prophetic observation, they proceeded homewards. 'Ere they had been absent fifteen minutes, he commenced the execution of his demoniacal designs, by upbraiding her with incontinency and by stabbing her. She immediately fled, but in consequence of her debility, occasioned by giving birth to an innocent, then not ten days old, he easily overtook her; and with a severe blow brought her senseless to the ground. Commanding the assistance of a negro girl who was close at hand, he reconducted her to the house, and placed her on the bed; when animation was soon restored; then, with unexampled ferocity, he caught up the infant, and with relentless fury cast it violently into the yard, returning to the bed with his knife drawn, he recommenced his abuse of his wife, and attempted to extort confessions by repeatedly stabbing her, renewing his inquiries, with a hellish satisfaction, at each successive stab. The negro girl profited by his position, seized him and cast him without the door, giving to Mrs. Williams time to escape, which she embraced with as much alacrity as her situation would admit of, and had fled perhaps fifty yards, when this monster overtook her, and dragging her by the hair some distance, despatched her by cutting her throat from ear to ear in the most horrid manner. By this time the alarm had reached the nearest neighbor, who hastened to the scene of misery. He had by this time exchanged his knife for a razor, and kneeling in the attitude of prayer, near the body of his murdered wife, was attempting to despatch himself; he had completed part of his design, but finding the task more arduous than that of murdering his wife, he only succeeded, as is believed, in making an incision in the windpipe, and it is thot will recover to answer before an earthly tribunal for his unnatural deed. Four helpless children bewail the loss of their mother. This is another fatal example of that infuriate passion which embitters connubial bliss.

"Trifles light as air,
Are to the jealous, confirmation strong
As proofs of Holy Writ."

N B An inquest has pronounced it a malicious murder, and he now stands for trial at our next Superior Court.

Eight miles West of Clinton, May 15, 1823

A violent tempest was experienced on Sunday week last at Norwich. (Con.)

The Courier of that place says, 'as a singular coincident we would remark that no sooner had the Revd. Pastor finished reading a hymn, at the opening of Divine Service beginning with these words:

"Methinks the last great day has come,
Methinks I hear the trumpet sound;
That shakes the earth, rends every tomb,
And wakes the prisoners under ground."

than a stroke of lightning struck the top of the Cupola of the Presbyterian Meeting House—shattered the belfry, entered the body of the house—split to shivers several posts—broke most of the glass, and several window sashes—shivered to atoms several pews, and instantly sent two *human beings* into eternity. Several other persons were seriously wounded; among them were two young ladies who were so severely injured as to render it necessary to carry them home on beds.—*Balt. Chron.*

Reading, Pa May 28.

Alarming Riot.—We understand that at the battalion training, on Wednesday last, at Hamburgh, in this county, a serious fracas occurred between the citizens and the workmen employed on the canal. It seems the managers endeavored to keep those in their employ at work until the training should be over, fearing from certain indications, their riotous disposition; but the citizens having assembled in the taverns of the village, the Canal-men marched in a body of thirty or forty to the attack, armed with clubs, stones, and such missiles as they could lay their hands upon; they were met by the citizens in a similar manner when a furious contest ensued eventuating in the defeat of the assailants. A number were severely wounded on both sides, some of whom lie at the point of death.—*Times.*

Caution.—We have seen counterfeit one dollar bills on the Geneva Bank—the first that have been made on this bank since it went into operation.—Their general appearance is good and well calculated to deceive. The bills are dated 1st January, 1820, and 1st July, 1821, letter A. payable to H. H. Bogert. The engraving and signatures well executed, with the exception of the vignette, and the long stroke to the letter B in Mr. Bogert's name, connecting it with the preceding H the curve of which is irregular: the paper is lighter colored. The last letter in H. H. Bogert's name affords the surest test to distinguish the counterfeit from the genuine bills. In the latter the upper part of the *t* is a heavy stroke, and in the former it is very light.

Geneva N. Y. Gaz.

The Mint.—On Thursday last, six of the young men of this borough formed themselves into two companies for the purpose of killing Blackbirds, Crows, Squirrels, &c. an understanding was had that the party killing the least number was to pay the expenses of a supper to be prepared for the whole company. Michael Yeager and Matthew O. Jenkins were selected as captains, and in the evening the parties assembled bringing with them heads and scalps of crows, blackbirds, owls, hawks, squirrels &c. &c. which were counted by the judges selected for the purpose to a number rising *seven hundred*, amongst which must have been about *four hundred* blackbirds, for which they certainly deserve the thanks of our neighboring farmers at this season of the year; and what is somewhat singular is, that it so happened the companies had exactly an equal number of scalps; thus neither party having a majority, it was agreed that every man pay his own bill and give the feathered tribe another trial, which we understand is to take place on Friday next.—*Mercer Press, June 3.*

Melancholy Accident.—It has seldom been our duty (says the Buffalo Journal of May 20) to record a more painful occurrence than happened in this place on Saturday morning last. As four females were riding in a one horse wagon from the ferry to the village along the margin of the creek, the horse in consequence of being accidentally reined, went down the steep bank, and precipitated them all into the stream. Three of them, by the generous exertions of two strangers who were passing, and who instantly threw themselves into the creek, were with some difficulty rescued from the water; but the fourth, Miss Lucy Ann Pratt, immediately sunk from sight, and was not found until she had been so long a time in the water as to render exertions to resuscitate her fruitless.

Foreign Intelligence.

Philadelphia, June 7.

LATEST FROM FRANCE.

The ship Othello, in 30 days from Bourdeaux, has arrived at New York. John Forsyth, Esq late American Minister at Madrid, and his family, came passengers in the Othello. From the editors of the New-York Gazette we received the annexed extracts from Bordeaux papers to the 29th of April. Mr. Forsyth will take up his summer residence in this city or its vicinity. He brings information, "that the French army had entered Logrono, on their march to Pampeluna. The duke of Angouleme had crossed the Ebro, on his way to Madrid. The inhabitants abandoned their homes on the approach of the invaders, and no attempts had been made to check their progress. The Duchess of Angouleme had entered Bordeaux. She was received by the loyal subjects of king Louis with the greatest enthusiasm." "Mr. Franck, charge d'Affairs from the court of Austria, arrived at Toulouse on the 20th April, from Madrid, on his way to Paris. He left that city on the 8th, at which time all was tranquil, but on his journey he found the Spaniards making preparations to receive the French army. A young man, a Spaniard by birth, has been condemned at Toulouse to nine years imprisonment, for exciting the French soldiers to desert. A Spanish vessel, loaded with grain for St. Sebastian, was carried into Port du Passage, and an order had been received to take an accurate account of the quantity, and pay for it. Vessels were daily arriving at Bayonne with provisions for the troops and fodder for the horses, and were ordered for Bilboa."

Bayonne, April 20.

It is generaly supposed that his royal highness will await at Burgos the result of the operations of the army of Catalonia, and the arrival of the cavalry which remains behind.

The French Consul, who had left Bilboa, is about to return.

It is said that the greatest force of the Spanish constitutionalists is in Catalonia and Arragon.

A courier has just arrived from Madrid. The entry of the French was not known when he left there. Great exertions were making by those concerned in the revolution to organize a system of defence, the organization of new militia, conscriptions, and other projects more easily formed than executed, were in agitation.

The opening of the session of the cortes will take place at Seville on the 2d. The king and queen of Spain are in pretty good health. The Madrid Journals state that the royalist general Morales has been taken in an action at Corneja.

General Quesada has made a demand at Bilboa for 400 complete uniforms.

Bessieres, Merino and Iredore occupy the defiles of Sano Sierra; the troops forming the garrison of Madrid have gone out to meet them.

Perpignan, April 6.

Our troops crossed the Perthus yesterday, and entered Catalonia, without meeting with the least resistance. The Constitutional troops are at Olot. The curial division was the first which crossed the Pyrenees. The division Damas takes up the line of march to day. The 6th and 22d chasseurs, which arrived from Carcassonne, and two battalions of the 3d of the line, set out this morning for Boulou. The 3d battalion will start to morrow. The 5th of the line and the 1st of light infantry will also cross the Perthus. This last regiment has been replaced by the 12th of light infantry, which arrived yesterday from Burgos, and is composed of about 800 men.

Puycerda, April 18.

This city enjoys the greatest tranquillity.—The order and discipline of the French troops inspire confidence, and none of the inhabitants have any idea of abandoning their homes, and those who have fled are hastening back again. All the royalist authorities have been established. The Guila and Levia are occupied by the French.—Eight hundred soldiers of the army of the faith are expected at Salagouse. Troops arrive daily, and will no doubt proceed immediately. It is said that the division which will pass into the interior of Catalonia, will be composed of from 8 to 9,000.

From the New York Commercial Advertiser.

FRENCH EXTRACTS.

Bayonne, April 15

Pampeluna is closely besieged. Both corps of the army will reach the Ebro on the same day.—The advance guard of our army passed the famous defiles of Salinas without opposition; they are 12 miles from Vittoria, where the head quarters of the Prince are to be established on the 17th. Balasteros abandoned the defiles of Salinas and has retreated to Tudela.

In the Ionian sea a terrible engagement took place between an Ottoman brig of war from Constantinople bound to Patras, and seven Grecian brigs of war. The Oriental Spectator gives the following description of it: "We have seen here persons who were eye witnesses of this combat, which covers the Turkish commander with glory. Blockaded with fourteen or fifteen Greek vessels, he kept them at a distance, and although his brig was more than a match for the Ottoman vessel, he did not dare to approach it during the engagement at length they sent up a fireship, which succeeded in setting fire to the mainmast. Then the Turkish commander, by an excessively prompt and skilful manœuvre, cut away and cast into the sea the mast about to take fire, and got safely into Ithaca.

Baron Latour, to whom the medical and mechanical departments are so highly indebted for various interesting discoveries, has lately proved to the satisfaction of his majesty, the efficacy of his new invention of a portable army-mill, which only weighs eight pounds, and requires no preparatory process to set it in motion. By means of this mill a sufficiency of corn can be ground in one day for the consumption of one hundred men. His majesty was pleased to patent this useful discovery, and a great number of these machines have already been constructed by order of the Duke d'Angouleme.

THE GREEKS.

The following extract from a letter lately received from Trieste is a further confirmation of the cruelty and merciless conduct of the Turks to the inhabitants of Scio:

Trieste, Jan. 31, 1823.

"Although I cannot give you an account of my sufferings, and what has befallen our countrymen at Scio, without much distress of mind, I will endeavor to do it in a few words.

"My husband and myself were so unfortunate as not to be able to escape by flight from our country, with the other part of our family, and we were taken by the Turks and carried into the castle; they put us into a very dark and dismal room, and the next morning some of them came to the door and desired my husband to go out: but on perceiving they were about to kill him, he returned and threw himself into my arms, and exclaimed, "this is my last hope; perhaps they will pity me on your account," but the cruel barbarians rushed into the room, tore him away, and murdered him in my presence, without mercy. Oh! I can never forget that awful moment. I saw many others sacrificed, and many innocent children torn from their mothers, by the inhuman Turks, it would seem merely for savage amusement; one taking the infants by one foot, and another by the other, and thus tearing them asunder as a piece of cloth in the presence of their mothers.

"You will judge of my feelings whilst thus confined in the castle, and quite at a loss to know what would be my fate. In this situation, I remembered my father had been a friend to Malta, a Turk. I inquired for him and he came to me and acknowledged that he was much indebted to my late father for many things he had done for him, and said he would assist me, being assured I would repay him what he might give for my redemption; this he obtained for 800 piastres, about 25 pounds sterling, which sum I afterwards obtained from my late husband's partner, who was at that time concealed at Smyrna. A few days after this, our cousin arrived from Constantinople, and took me to the Austrian Consulate; but Oh! my God! what a dreadful sight it was to behold so many bodies of both sexes lying in the streets and highways. All the houses being burnt or destroyed, I could hardly distinguish the streets in the city. My distress was greatly increased from not knowing what had become of the rest of our family.

"In a vessel that came from Smyrna to that place of slaughter and desolation, I arrived here, where I met our dear brother Paul, who came from Constantinople through Odessa, with his wife and family, when I was informed of the safety of our brother, Demetrius, our sister and their families at Ancona. So I gave a thousand thanks to the merciful God who preserved us with our boys and girls from massacre and slaughter."

Smyrna, March 1

By the way of Milo, we have recently received advices from Crete, according to which Hassan Pacha, at the head of 15,000 men, had marched against the Greeks, laid waste their villages, and retaken the post of Spira Longa.

The principal disadvantage under which the Turks labor in this island, according to what they themselves have told us is their having been forced to leave the country and their rural habitations to the mercy of the insurgents. The latter thereby finding wherewithal to subsist, and breathing besides a pure atmosphere, are safe from all the diseases to which the Turks are exposed; and when, with all these inconveniences, the plague shall visit them, it will naturally make greater ravages than in ordinary and quiet times, when the inhabitants being dispersed, the opportunities of contagion are infinitely less.

The Turks have formed two camps, one at Adrianople, to cover the capital; the other at Sophia, to act against the Greeks.

EXTRACT FROM A PRIVATE LETTER.

Zante, March 13.

"Up to the present moment the Grecian conquerors beneath the banners of the cross have only answered by silence the accusations of cruelty and barbarity with which they have been loaded, persuaded that time, which unveils truth, would avenge them at the tribunal of their cotemporaries.

After the fall of Napoli di Romania, the Grecian General, Nikitas ordered the two Turkish Pachas and their harems to be removed to Tripolitza, there to remain until they might pay the ransom agreed upon, they not having received any capitulation, as Palamede was taken by storm. Each Turkish prisoner received from the Grecian government a shirt, a blanket and twenty dollars. After this distribution, which was not due to the Argos incendiaries, who bathed themselves in the blood of the christian peasants of Hermionide, some were embarked on board an English frigate, which landed them at Smyrna, the others received on board several Greek vessels, were transported to Scala Nouva in Asia Minor, where they were no sooner landed than they fell like wild beasts on all the christians whom they met, raising against them the Turkish populace, who cut the throats of numbers of these unhappy beings. This proves sufficiently how the mussulmen should be treated for their cruelty.

All the wealth of Napoli, consisting of 375 pieces of cannon, 60,000 stand of arms, besides furniture, plate and other articles, was deposited under the seal in the magazines, to be devided after the taking of Corinth and Patras. It is to be divided into three equal shares, one for the government, one for the land forces, and one for the marine. If Acrocorinthe is already in the hands of the Hellenes, and as Patras cannot hold out long, other spoils which still more enrich the legitimate heirs of the barbarians, who were for a long period encamped in the Morea.

An unexampled activity reanimates all the Grecian isles on the appearance of spring. Fire ships and every species of destructive missile are preparing at all the small straits and stations wherever the Turks are likely to show themselves. At this moment, forty Greek vessels all perfectly equipt, are cruising along the coast of Africa, and off Cape Bon, to prevent the Barbary vessels from putting to sea, or in such case, to fight them on their passage. What I write to you is as correct and as true as that the Austrian brig of war Monteeuculli, with four pieces of cannon, commanded by Captain Patimen, who made a speculation unworthy of an officer of the imperial navy, intending to relieve the Turks in the castle of Patras, has been brought into our harbor of Zante, by three Greek vessels, and having lost his market, no longer knows how to dispose of his cargo.

From English papers.—Private Correspondence.

Paris, April 7.—On Friday, Pozzo di Borgo received a despatch from the Emperor Alexander, and immediately after called on M. Chateaubriand, to whom he spoke in rather peremptory terms, and required to know positively when the first cannon should be fired in Spain. After an hour's consultation the answer was that hostilities should commence on the 15th April.—"Well, in that case," replied Pozzo di Borgo, "you will oblige me by inserting in your journal des Debats, that they will take place on the 7th; a mistake of 3 days in a non official Journal can be of little consequence." This was acceded to and done accordingly."

As the French government have declared in their Manifesto, that they will not treat with Ferdinand until he be free, it is said that M. Villele has an understanding with Mr Canning that Ferdinand shall be considered free the moment he is in the hands of the English, either at Cadiz or on the frontiers of Portugal. By that time M. Villele hopes to be able to enter on a negotiation for peace. M. Villele and the moderate Royalists have heard, not without the deepest regret, that Austria, after a month's hesitation, has acceded to all the measures of Russia.—M. Metternich is loudly cried out against, as if supposed he has lost sight of the interests of his country, by looking too closely to his own. He has an immense part of his fortune in the funds, and in case of a war, or even a coolness between Russia and Austria, they would tumble low indeed. The Archduke Charles and the reasonable party at Vienna look upon this assent to the propositions of Russia as highly detrimental to the power of the monarchy. They hope, at Vienna, to induce the Imperial Prince, who is not very abundantly gifted with intelligence, to take a Cardinal's hat, in which case his brother, who is twenty-six years old, would become heir presumptive. This Prince is devotedly attached to his uncle the Archduke Charles, and young Napoleon who is the idol of Vienna, and is already designated as the hope of the monarchy.

The Prince Regent, of 120 guns, was launched at Chatham last week, amidst an immense concourse of spectators. She is the largest vessel in the navy, her length being 244 feet, her greatest depth 64 feet, and greatest width 53½. She has four decks, her burthen is 2,620 tons, and she is capable of mounting 132 guns. The stern is nearly the same shape as the bows, the advantage of which is, that she can bring at least four guns to bear upon the enemy in any direction. She has been seven years on the stocks, and is supposed to have cost 200,000l. She went off in the finest possible style. *Eng. Pap.*

Bank Note Exchange.

CORRECTED semi-monthly, at N. Holmes Exchange Office, Market, between Second and Third Streets, Pittsburgh.

Pennsylvania.		New York.	
Bank of U. S. and Branches,	par	City banks,	par
Philad. Banks,	do	Troy and Albany	1½ dis.
Bk. of Pittsburgh,	do	Mohawk bk. at Sche.	do
Easton	do	Newburgh,	2
Germantown,	do	Orange County,	do
Montgomery Co.	do	Catskill,	do
Chester, w. Chester	do	Bank of Columbia at Hudson,	do
Farmer's Bank of Lancaster.	do	Middle District,	do
Harrisburgh,	do	Auburn,	do
Bucks County	do	Geneva,	do
Lancaster bank,	1 dis.	Central bank at Cherryvalley,	2
Brownsville,	1	Chenango,	2
Northampton,	do	Utica bank & Bran	2
N Hope Bridge Co.		Ontario bk at Utica,	2
Swatara,	1	Do. at Canandaigua,	2
York bank,	do	Plattsburgh,	3
Chambersburgh,	do	**Maryland.**	
Greensburgh,	1	Baltimore City banks,	par
Gettysburgh,	1	City bk. of Balt.	2 dis.
Susq. Bridge Co.	do	George's County.	2
Pittsbg. City Bills,	2	Annapolis and Bran at Easton,	1½
F. Bk. of Reading,	1	Frederick Co. Havre de Grace,	do
Beaver.	40	Westminster,	do
Meadville	37½	Hagerstown,	do
Washington,	35	Williamsport,	do
Milton,	20	**New Jersey.**	
Huntingdon,	12½	State bank at New Brunswick,	par
Centre,	do	Trenton bank,	do
Ohio.		N. Brunswick bank	2dis
Bank of Steubenvl.	1	State bank at Tren.	do
F. & M. bank of Steubenville,	do	Mount Holly,	1
Mount Pleasant,	do	Camden,	do
western Reserve,	2	Cumberland,	1½ dis.
St. Clairsville,	2	Newark Insurance,	do
Bank of Chilicothe,	2	State bk. at Morris,	do
Lancaster,	2	Ditto at Elizabeth.	do
Marietta,	2	Sussex,	do
Columbus,	2	Patterson bank	1
Zanesville Canal,	50	**Delaware.**	
Musk. B. of Zanesv.	20	Bank of Delaware,	par
Portsmouth,	12½	Wilmington & Bran.	do
Dayton,	10	Com. Bank Del.	do
Hamilton,	50	Farm. Bank Del.	do
Canton,	8	Bran. at New Castle,	do
New Lisbon,	50	Do. at Wilmington,	do
Xenia,	20	Do. at Georgetown,	do
Kentucky.		**Dist. Columbia.**	
State Bk & Brau.	65	Mechanics bank of Alexandria,	1
Maysville,	2	Union bk. Alexand	do
Indiana.		Bank of Potomack,	do
State Bank at Vin.		Do. Alexandria,	do
Branch at Brookvl.		Farmers'bk. Alexan	do
Do. at Corydon,		Georgetown F & E Company,	do
Do. at Vevay,		**Virginia.**	
F & M bk. Madison	12½	Richmond & Branches,	1½
Branch Lawrencebg.	50	Bank of the Valley and Branches,	1½
Illinois.		Morgantown and South Branch,	
Bank of Illinois		N. Western bank of Va. at Wheeling,	1
Missouri.		Charlestown	
Bank of Missouri at St. Louis		**Georgia.**	
Tennessee.		State banks, generally,	1½
State bk. and Bran.	50	$5 and upwards,	
Nashville bank,	do	**Connecticut.**	
Michigan Ter.		Eagle bank, payable at New York,	par
Bank of Michigan at Detroit,	15	N. Haven bk.	par
N. Carolina.		Bridgeport,	2 dis
State bank and Bran. $5 and upwards,	1	Middletown bank	
Newbern, $5 & up	do	Phœnix bank at Hartford,	
Cape Fear, $5 & up.	do	Derby bank,	
S. Carolina.		**Massachusets.**	
Charleston 5 & up.	4½	Boston banks, $5 and upwards,	par
Rhode-Island.		Springfield,	5 dis
Providence banks,	3	Hampshire bank at North Hampton,	do
Washington bank at Westerly,	3	Salem,	do
Phœnix bank at do.	3	Worcester,	do
New England Commercial bank		Other Massachusetts notes,	
Other Rhode-Island notes, generally,	4		
Vermont.			
Burlington,			
N. Hampshire.			
Generally			

PITTSBURGH.

FRIDAY MORNING, JUNE 13, 1823.

In publishing the following proceedings it is proper to state, that the sessions of the U. S. Court for the western district of Pennsylvania, brought together a number of respectable strangers from different parts of the western country. From this source we learn, that the most active and zealous exertions will be made in support of the independent republican candidate ANDREW GREGG, Esq. for the executive chair, and the prospect of success is truly flattering.—The different attempts of the legislative branch to provoke a quarrel with the present executive, and to interfere with his constitutional rights, to the injury of the public service—their abortive interference with the chartered privileges of the people—and the acknowledged talents of Mr Gregg, his unimpeachable character, and his experience, derived from long and faithful public services—all these causes, with others which might be mentioned, combine to give an interest to his nomination which is strongly and extensively felt.—*Mercury.*

Pittsburgh, June 4, 1823.

Independent Republican Meeting.

The district court of the United States, for the western district of Pennsylvania, holding its sessions this week, and a number of respectable citizens, from different parts of the western country, being in town, in attendance upon it, a large and respectable meeting of citizens, opposed to legislative caucussing, and friendly to the constitutional rights and privileges of the people, assembled this day, at the court-house, on a short previous public notice. The meeting was organized by appointing

DAVID LOGAN, Chairman, and CHARLES M'DOWELL of Bedford, and JOHN M SNOWDEN, of Pittsburgh, Secretaries.

The meeting was opened by a short and pertinent address from Samuel Kingston, Esq. when the following resolutions were read and adopted:

Resolved, That this meeting view, with very serious apprehensions, the proceedings of a meeting at Harrisburgh, calling themselves a convention of the people, and, as such, nominating a candidate for Governor of this state, when in fact we deem it a *legislative caucus*, assuming the authority and usurping the rights of the people.

That we consider the most important feature in a republican government to be, the separation of the *legislative* and *executive* departments; their independence of each other, and the confinement of each to its proper sphere.

That these considerations should have great weight when an executive magistrate is selected by members of the legislature from their *own body*—a man who is but little known to the people—who has been distinguished neither by his talents, his exertions, nor his being identified with any measure of importance to the great concerns of the state or the union, and whose prominent, if not sole recommendation is, his selection by men who were intended by the constitution to be neither controlled by the governor nor to control him.

That there have been principles agitated during the last session of the legislature, seriously impairing our most valuable rights, and which ought to convince every reflecting mind that too much precaution cannot be used to provide for the public safety—the practical good effects of our admirable system of *checks* and *balances* without which no free government can be permanent.

Therefore, Resolved, That this meeting do concur in the nomination for the office of Governor, made by the convention at Lewistown, on the third Thursday of May last, and do hereby determine to give their undivided support to ANDREW GREGG, whose qualifications for that office are eminently superior to those of the candidate nominated by the legislative caucus, at Harrisburgh, and who, for a period of thirty years has, with distinguished honor and public usefulness, filled some of the most important offices in the state.

Resolved, and it is hereby recommended, That meetings be held in the several counties within the Western district of Pennsylvania, as early as convenient; and that the most efficient measures be adopted for the support of the candidate nominated by the Lewistown convention.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be signed by the chairman and secretaries, and that the printers throughout the state friendly to the objects of the meeting, be respectfully requested to publish them in their papers.

DAVID LOGAN, *Chairman.*

Attest,
CHARLES M'DOWELL, JOHN M. SNOWDEN, } *Secretaries.*

From the Washington Examiner.

To the Farmers of the western counties of Pennsylvania

I have discovered a lamentable neglect in the leaving such abundance of rye growing with the wheat. Now is the time to separate them, as no machine will after coming to the mill. Merchantable wheat and flour will bear a good price the ensuing year.

By your humble servant,

WM. MORROW.
Inspector of Flour, W. P.

June 5, 1823.

From the Upper Canada Herald.

FRONTIER WAR.—We understand that some difficulty has lately occurred at Grindstone Island, in the St Lawrence, an Island heretofore under British possession, but declared, in the report of the commissioners under the treaty of Ghent to be on the United States side of the line. The decision has been published by order of the American Government, and is there considered final and conclusive, by virtue of the treaty of Ghent, without any ratification or further act of the Governments.—But some gentlemen in this province have contended that it is not binding here until ratified and proclaimed by our government. They have accordingly continued to occupy Grindstone Island, and cut and raft timber there.—The owner of the island, under a title derived from the state of New-York, had some civil process to be served upon the island, as within the county of Jefferson. In serving it, the sheriff was resisted and beaten. Upon which the posse comitatus of that county, consisting of a detachment of their militia, was called out to assist the sheriff. They proceeded to the island with their civil process, and warrants against some of those who resisted and beat the sheriff, by virtue of which they took several of the party, and carried them prisoners to Watertown jail, charged with riot, assault and battery, and forcible resistance of the legal process.

From the Milledgville Recorder, May 20.

HORRID MURDER.—Last evening we were summoned to witness a scene from which humanity with indignation recoils; a scene, perhaps without a parallel, since the first organization of civil society. Twilight had just made its appearance, and was throwing its sable shroud over animated creation, a time well calculated for the commission of the blackest deeds, when the shrieks of a helpless female broke in upon our hearing, supplicating relief; aroused we hastened to the spot and beheld a once lovely form, now lying as it were, "a lifeless trunk without a head."

The circumstances are as follows:—It appears there had been a fishing party during the day, composed perhaps of relations, of which party *John M. Williams*, the person who committed the shocking deed, was one. On their return in the evening, accompanied by his brother-in-law and wife, he appeared to be in an ill humor with his wife, and descended even to abuse, but by the interposition of those present he desisted, and the storm that appeared lowering passed over without leaving any vestiges indicative of its recurrence; but alas! it was a fatal security into which he had lulled their suspicions! When about to depart, he bade the sister of his wife, in an impressive manner to bid farewell; but not suspecting the import of this prophetic observation, they proceeded homewards. 'Ere they had been absent fifteen minutes, he commenced the execution of his demoniacal designs, by upbraiding her with incontinency and by stabbing her. She immediately fled, but in consequence of her debility, occasioned by giving birth to an innocent, then not ten days old, he easily overtook her; and with a severe blow brought her senseless to the ground. Commanding the assistance of a negro girl who was close at hand, he reconducted her to the house, and placed her on the bed; when animation was soon restored; then, with unexampled ferocity, he caught up the infant, and with relentless fury cast it violently into the yard, returning to the bed with his knife drawn, he recommenced his abuse of his wife, and attempted to extort confessions by repeatedly stabbing her, renewing his inquiries, with a hellish satisfaction, at each successive stab. The negro girl profited by his position, seized him and cast him without the door, giving to Mrs. Williams time to escape, which she embraced with as much alacrity as her situation would admit of, and had fled perhaps fifty yards, when this monster overtook her and dragging her by the hair some distance, despatched her by cutting her throat from ear to ear in the most horrid manner. By this time the alarm had reached the nearest neighbor, who hastened to the scene of misery. He had by this time exchanged his knife for a razor, and kneeling in the attitude of prayer, near the body of his murdered wife, was attempting to despatch himself; he had completed part of his design, but finding the task more arduous than that of murdering his wife, he only succeeded, as is believed, in making an incision in the windpipe, and it is thot will recover to answer before an earthly tribunal for his unnatural deed. Four helpless children bewail the loss of their mother. This is another fatal example of that infuriate passion which embitters connubial bliss.

"Trifles light as air,
Are to the jealous confirmation strong
As proofs of Holy Writ."

N B An inquest has pronounced it a malicious murder, and he now stands for trial at our next Superior Court.

Eight miles West of Clinton, May 15, 1823

A violent tempest was experienced on Sunday week last at Norwich. (Con.)

The Courier of that place says, 'as a singular coincident we would remark that no sooner had the Revd Pastor finished reading a hymn, at the opening of Divine Service beginning with these words:

"Methinks the last great day has come,
Methinks I hear the trumpet sound;
That shakes the earth, rends every tomb,
And wakes the prisoners under ground!"

than a stroke of lightning struck the top of the Cupola of the Presbyterian Meeting House—shattered the belfry, entered the body of the house—split to shivers several posts—broke most of the glass, and several window sashes—shivered to atoms several pews, and instantly sent two *human beings* into eternity. Several other persons were seriously wounded; among them were two young ladies who were so severely injured as to render it necessary to carry them home on beds.—*Balt. Chron.*

Reading, Pa May 28.

Alarming Riot.—We understand that at the battalion training, on Wednesday last, at Hamburgh, in this county, a serious fracas occurred between the citizens and the workmen employed on the canal. It seems the managers endeavored to keep those in their employ at work until the training should be over, fearing from certain indications, their riotous disposition; but the citizens having assembled in the taverns of the village, the Canal-men marched in a body of thirty or forty to the attack, armed with clubs, stones, and such missiles as they could lay their hands upon; they were met by the citizens in a similar manner when a furious contest ensued eventuating in the defeat of the assailants. A number were severely wounded on both sides, some of whom lie at the point of death.—*Times.*

Caution.—We have seen counterfeit one dollar bills on the Geneva Bank—the first that have been made on this bank since it went into operation.—Their general appearance is good and well calculated to deceive. The bills are dated 1st January, 1820, and 1st July, 1821, letter A, payable to H. H. Bogert. The engraving and signatures well executed, with the exception of the vignette, and the long stroke to the letter B in Mr. Bogert's name, connecting it with the preceding H the curve of which is irregular: the paper is lighter colored. The last letter in H. H. Bogert's name affords the surest test to distinguish the counterfeit from the genuine bills. In the latter the upper part of the *t* is a heavy stroke, and in the former it is very light.

Geneva N. Y. Gaz.

The Hunt.—On Saturday last ten of the young men of this borough formed themselves into two companies for the purpose of killing Blackbirds, Crows, Squirrels, &c. an understanding was had that the party killing the lowest number was to pay the expense of a supper to be prepared for the whole company. Michael Yeager and Matthew O. Junkin were selected as captains, and in the evening the parties assembled bringing with them heads and scalps of crows, blackbirds, owls, hawks, squirrels &c. &c. which were counted by the judges selected for the purpose to a number rising *eleven hundred*, amongst which must have been about *five hundred* blackbirds, for which they certainly deserve the thanks of our neighboring farmers at this season of the year; and what is somewhat singular is, that it so happened the companies had exactly an equal number of scalps; thus neither party having a majority, it was agreed that every man pay his own bill and give the feathered tribe another trial, which we understand is to take place on Friday next.—*Mercer Press, June 3.*

Melancholy Accident.—It has seldom been our duty (says the Buffalo Journal of May 20) to record a more painful occurrence than happened in this place on Saturday morning last. As four females were riding in a one horse wagon from the ferry to the village along the margin of the creek, the horse in consequence of being accidentally reined, went down the steep bank, and precipitated them all into the stream. Three of them, by the generous exertions of two strangers who were passing, and who instantly threw themselves into the creek, were with some difficulty rescued from the water; but the fourth, Miss Lucy Ann Pratt, immediately sunk from sight, and was not found until she had been so long a time in the water as to render exertions to resuscitate her fruitless.

Foreign Intelligence.

Philadelphia, June 7.

LATEST FROM FRANCE.

The ship Othello, in 30 days from Bourdeaux, has arrived at New York. John Forsyth, Esq late American Minister at Madrid, and his family, came passengers in the Othello. From the editors of the New-York Gazette we received the annexed extracts from Bordeaux papers to the 29th of April. Mr. Forsyth will take up his summer residence in this city or its vicinity. He brings information, "that the French army had entered Logrono, on their march to Pampeluna. The duke of Angouleme had crossed the Ebro, on his way to Madrid. The inhabitants abandoned their homes on the approach of the invaders, and no attempts had been made to check their progress. The Duchess of Angouleme had entered Bordeaux. She was received by the loyal subjects of king Louis with the greatest enthusiasm." "Mr. Franck, charge d'Affairs from the court of Austria, arrived at Toulouse on the 20th April, from Madrid on his way to Paris. He left that city on the 8th, at which time all was tranquil, but on his journey he found the Spaniards making preparations to receive the French army. A young man, a Spaniard by birth, has been condemned at Toulouse to nine years imprisonment, for exciting the French soldiers to desert. A Spanish vessel, loaded with grain for St. Sebastian, was carried into Port du Passage, and an order had been received to take an accurate account of the quantity, and pay for it. Vessels were daily arriving at Bayonne with provisions for the troops and fodder for the horses, and were ordered for Bilboa."

Bayonne, April 20.

It is generaly supposed that his royal highness will await at Burgos the result of the operations of the army of Catalonia, and the arrival of the cavalry which remains behind.

The French Consul, who had left Bilboa, is about to return.

It is said that the greatest force of the Spanish constitutionalists is in Catalonia and Arragon.

A courier has just arrived from Madrid. The entry of the French was not known when he left there. Great exertions were making by those concerned in the revolution to organize a system of defence, the organization of new militia, conscriptions, and other projects more easily formed than executed, were in agitation.

The opening of the session of the cortes will take place at Seville on the 2d. The king and queen of Spain are in pretty good health. The Madrid Journals state that the royalist general Morales has been taken in an action at Corneja.

General Quesada has made a demand at Bilboa for 400 complete uniforms.

Bessieres, Merino and Iredore occupy the defiles of Sano Sierra; the troops forming the garison of Madrid have gone out to meet them.

Perpignan, April 6.

Our troops crossed the Perthus yesterday, and entered Catalonia, without meeting with the least resistance. The Constitutional troops are at Olot. The curial division was the first which crossed the Pyrenees. The division Damas takes up the line of march to day. The 6th and 22d chasseurs, which arrived from Carcassonne, and two battalions of the 3d of the line, set out this morning for Boulou. The 3d battalion will start to morrow. The 5th of the line and the 1st of light infantry will also cross the Perthus. This last regiment has been replaced by the 12th of light infantry, which arrived yesterday from Burgos, and is composed of about 800 men.

Puycerda, April 18.

This city enjoys the greatest tranquillity.—The order and discipline of the French troops inspire confidence, and none of the inhabitants have any idea of abandoning their homes, and those who have fled are hastening back again. All the royalist authorities have been established. The Guila and Levia are occupied by the French.—Eight hundred soldiers of the army of the faith are expected at Salagouse. Troops arrive daily, and will no doubt proceed immediately. It is said that the division which will pass into the interior of Catalonia, will be composed of from 8 to 9,000.

From the New York Commercial Advertiser.

FRENCH EXTRACTS.

Bayonne, April 15

Pampeluna is closely besieged. Both corps of the army will reach the Ebro on the same day.—The advance guard of our army passed the famous defiles of Salinas without opposition; they are 12 miles from Vittoria, where the head quarters of the Prince are to be established on the 17th. Balasteros abandoned the defiles of Salinas and has retreated to Tudela.

In the Ionian sea a terrible engagement took place between an Ottoman brig of war from Constantinople bound to Patras, and seven Grecian brigs of war. The Oriental Spectator gives the following description of it: "We have seen here persons who were eye witnesses of this combat, which covers the Turkish commander with glory. He heroically contended with forces so very unequal. The seven Grecian brigs, some of which were more than a match for the Ottoman vessel, did not dare to approach it during the engagement; at length they sent up a fireship, which succeeded in setting fire to the mainsail. Then the Turkish commander, by an excessively prompt and skillful manœuvre, cut away and cast into the sea the mast about to take fire, and got safely into Ithaca.

Baron Latour, to whom the medical and mechanical departments are so highly indebted for various interesting discoveries, has lately proved to the satisfaction of his majesty, the efficacy of his new invention of a portable army-mill, which only weighs eight pounds, and requires no preparatory process to set it in motion. By means of this mill a sufficiency of corn can be ground in one day for the consumption of one hundred men. His majesty was pleased to patent this useful discovery, and a great number of these machines have already been constructed by order of the Duke d'Angouleme.

THE GREEKS.

The following extract from a letter lately received from Trieste is a further confirmation of the cruelty and merciless conduct of the Turks to the inhabitants of Scio:

Trieste, Jan. 31, 1823.

"Although I cannot give you an account of my sufferings, and what has befallen our countrymen at Scio, without much distress of mind, I will endeavor to do it in a few words.

"My husband and myself were so unfortunate as not to be able to escape by flight from our country, with the other part of our family, and we were taken by the Turks and carried into the castle; they put us into a very dark and dismal room, and the next morning some of them came to the door and desired my husband to go out: but on perceiving they were about to kill him, he returned and threw himself into my arms, and exclaimed, "this is my last hope; perhaps they will pity me on your account," but the cruel barbarians rushed into the room, tore him away, and murdered him in my presence, without mercy. Oh! I can never forget that awful moment. I saw many others sacrificed, and many innocent children torn from their mothers, by the inhuman Turks, it would seem merely for savage amusement; one taking the infants by one foot, and another by the other, and thus tearing them asunder as a piece of cloth in the presence of their mothers.

"You will judge of my feelings whilst thus confined in the castle, and quite at a loss to know what would be my fate. In this situation, I remembered my father had been a friend to MALTA, a Turk. I inquired for him and he came to me and acknowledged that he was much indebted to my late father for many things he had done for him, and said he would assist me, being assured I would repay him what he might give for my redemption; this he obtained for 800 piastres, about 25 pounds sterling, which sum I afterwards obtained from my late husband's partner, who was at that time concealed at Smyrna. A few days after this, our cousin arrived from Constantinople, and took me to the Austrian Consulate; but Oh! my God! what a dreadful sight it was to behold so many bodies of both sexes lying in the streets and highways. All the houses being burnt or destroyed, I could hardly distinguish the streets in the city. My distress was greatly increased from not knowing what had become of the rest of our family.

"In a vessel that came from Smyrna to that place of slaughter and desolation, I arrived here, where I met our dear brother Paul, who came from Constantinople through Odessa, with his wife and family, when I was informed of the safety of our brother, Demetrius, our sister and their families at Ancona. So I gave a thousand thanks to the merciful God who preserved us with our boys and girls from massacre and slaughter."

Smyrna, March 1

By the way of Milo, we have recently received advices from Crete, according to which Hassan Pacha, at the head of 15,000 men, had marched against the Greeks, laid waste their villages, and retaken the post of Spira Longa.

The principal disadvantage under which the Turks labor in this island, according to what they themselves have told us is their having been forced to leave the country and their rural habitations to the mercy of the insurgents. The latter thereby finding wherewithal to subsist, and breathing besides a pure atmosphere, are safe from all the diseases to which the Turks are exposed; and when, with all these inconveniences, the plague shall visit them, it will naturally make greater ravages than in ordinary and quiet times, when the inhabitants being dispersed, the opportunities of contagion are infinitely less.

The Turks have formed two camps, one at Adrianople, to cover the capital; the other at Sophia, to act against the Greeks.

EXTRACT FROM A PRIVATE LETTER.

Zante, March 13.

"Up to the present moment the Grecian conquerors beneath the banners of the cross have only answered by silence the accusations of cruelty and barbarity with which they have been loaded, persuaded that time, which unveils truth, would avenge them at the tribunal of their cotemporaries.

After the fall of Napoli di Romania, the Grecian General, Nikitas ordered the two Turkish Pachas and their harems to be removed to Tripolitza, there to remain until they might pay the sums agreed upon, they not having received any capitulation, as Palamede was taken by storm. Each Turkish prisoner received from the Grecian government a shirt, a blanket and twenty dollars. After this distribution, which was not due to the Argos incendiaries, who bathed themselves in the blood of the christian peasants of Hermionide, some were embarked on board an English frigate, which landed them at Smyrna, the others received on board several Greek vessels, were transported to Scala Nouva in Asia Minor, where they were no sooner landed than whom they met, raising against them the Turkish populace, who cut the throats of numbers of these unhappy beings. This proves sufficiently how the mussulmen should be treated far more effectually than all the animadversions on their cruelty.

All the wealth of Napoli, consisting of 375 pieces of cannon, 60,000 stand of arms, besides furniture, plate and other articles, was deposited under the seal in the magazines, to be devided after the taking of Corinth and Patras. It is to be divided into three equal shares, one for the government, one for the land forces, and one for the marine. If Acrocorinthe is already in the hands of the Helots, and as Patras cannot hold out long, other spoils which still more enrich the legitimate heirs of the barbarians, who were for a long period encamped in the Morea.

An unexampled activity reanimates all the Grecian isles on the appearance of spring. Fire ships and every species of destructive missiles are preparing at all the small straits and stations wherever the Turks are likely to show themselves. At this moment, forty Greek vessels all perfectly equipt, are cruising along the coast of Africa, and off Cape Bon, to prevent the Barbary vessels from putting to sea, or in such case, to fight them on their passage. What I write to you is as correct and as true as that the Austrian brig of war Montecuculli, with four pieces of cannon, commanded by Captain Patimen, who made a speculation unworthy of an officer of the imperial navy, intending to relieve the Turks in the castle of Patras, has been brought into our harbor of Zante, by three Greek vessels, and having lost his market, no longer knows how to dispose of his cargo.

From English papers.—Private Correspondence.

Paris, April 7.—On Friday, Pozzo di Borgo received a despatch from the Emperor Alexander, and immediately after called on M. Chateaubriand, to whom he spoke in rather peremptory terms, and required to know positively when the first cannon should be fired in Spain. After an hour's consultation the answer was that hostilities should commence on the 15th April.—"Well, in that case," replied Pozzo di Borgo, "you will oblige me by inserting in your journal des Debats, that they will take place on the 7th; a mistake of 3 days in a non official Journal can be of little consequence." This was acceded to and done accordingly."

As the French government have declared in their Manifesto, that they will not treat with Ferdinand until he be free, it is said that M. Villele has an understanding with Mr Canning that Ferdinand shall be considered free the moment he is in the hands of the English, either at Cadiz or on the frontiers of Portugal. By that time M. Villele hopes to be able to enter on a negotiation for peace. M. Villele and the moderate Royalists have heard, not without the deepest regret, that Austria, after a month's hesitation, has acceded to all the measures of Russia. M. Metternich is loudly cried out against, as it is supposed he has lost sight of the interests of his country, by looking too closely to his own. He has an immense part of his fortune in the funds, and in case of a war, or even a coolness between Russia and Austria, they would tumble low indeed. The Archduke Charles and the reasonable party at Vienna look upon this assent to the propositions of Russia as highly detrimental to the power of the monarchy. They hope, as Vienna, to induce the Imperial Prince, who is not very abundantly gifted with intelligence, to take a Cardinal's hat, in which case his brother, who is twenty-six years old, would become heir presumptive. This Prince is devotedly attached to his uncle the Archduke Charles, and young Napoleon who is the idol of Vienna, and is already designated as the hope of the monarchy.

The Prince Regent, of 120 guns, was launched at Chatham last week, amidst an immense concourse of spectators. She is the largest vessel in the navy, her length being 244 feet, her greatest depth 64 feet, and greatest width 53. She has four decks, her burthen is 2,620 tons, and she is capable of mounting 132 guns. The stern is nearly the same shape as the bows, the advantage of which is, that she can bring at least four guns to bear upon the enemy in any direction. She has been seven years on the stocks, and is supposed to have cost 200,000l. She went off in the finest possible style.—*Eng. Pap.*

Bank Note Exchange.

CORRECTED semi-monthly, at N. Holmes Exchange Office, Market, between Second and Third Streets, Pittsburgh.

Pennsylvania.		New York.	
Bank of U. S. and Branches,	par	City banks,	par
Philad. Banks,	do	Troy and Albany Ids.	
Bk. of Pittsburgh,	do	Mohawk bk. at Sche.	
Easton	do	Newburgh,	2
Germantown,	do	Orange County,	do
Montgomery Co.	do	Catskill,	do
Chester, w. Chester	do	Bank of Columbia at Hudson,	do
Farmer's Bank of Lancaster.	do	Middle District,	do
Harrisburgh,	do	Auburn,	do
Bucks County	do	Geneva,	do
Lancaster bank,	1 dis.	Central bank at Cherryvalley,	2
Brownsville,	1	Chenango,	2
Northampton,	do	Utica bank & Bran	2
N Hope Bridge Co.		Ontario bk. at Utica,	2
Swatara,	1	Do. at Canandaigua,	2
York bank,	do	Plattsburgh,	3
Chambersburgh,	do	**Maryland.**	
Greensburgh,	1	Baltimore City banks,	par
Gettysburgh,	1	City bk. of Balt.	2 dis.
Susq. Bridge Co.	do	George's County,	2
Pittsbg. City Bills,	2	Annapolis and Bran. at Easton,	1½
F. Bk of Reading,	1	Frederick Co. Havre de Grace,	do
Beaver,	40	Westminster,	do
Meadville	37½	Hagerstown,	do
Washington,	35	Williamsport,	do
Milton,	20	**New Jersey.**	
Huntingdon,	12½	State bank at New Brunswick,	par
Centre,	do	Trenton bank,	do
Ohio.		N. Brunswick bank	2dis
Bank of Steubenvl.	1	State bank at Tren.	do
F. & M. bank of Steubenville,	do	Mount Holly,	1
Mount Pleasant,	do	Camden,	do
western Reserve,	2	Cumberland,	1½ dis.
St. Clairsville,	2	Newark Insurance,	do
Bank of Chilicothe,	2	State bk. at Morris.	do
Lancaster,	2	Ditto at Elizabeth.	do
Marietta,	2	Sussex,	do
Columbus,	2	Patterson bank	1
Zanesville Canal,	50	**Delaware.**	
Musk. B. of Zanesv.	20	Bank of Delaware,	par
Portsmouth,	12½	Wilmington & Bran.	do
Dayton,	10	Com. Bank Del.	do
Hamilton,	50	Farm. Bank Del.	do
Canton,	8	Bran. at New Castle	do
New Lisbon,	50	Do. at Wilmington,	do
Xenia,	20	Do. at Georgetown,	do
Kentucky.		**Dist. Columbia.**	
State Bk & Bran.	65	Mechanics bank of Alexandria,	1
Maysville,	2	Union bk. Alexand	do
Indiana.		Bank of Potomack,	do
State Bank at Vin.		Do. Alexandria,	do
Branch at Brookvl.		Farmers' bk. Alexan	do
Do. at Corydon,		Georgetown I. & F. Company,	do
Do at Vevay,		**Virginia.**	
F. & M bk. Madison	12½	Richmond & Branches, $5 and up	1½
Branch Lawrencebg.	50	Bank of the Valley and Branches,	1½
Illinois.		Morgantown and South Branch,	
Bank of Illinois		N. Western bank of Va. at Wheeling,	3
Missouri.		Charlestown	
Bank of Missouri at St. Louis		**Georgia.**	
Tennessee.		State banks, generally, $5 and up.	1½
State bk. and Bran.	50	**Connecticut.**	
Nashville bank,	do	Eagle bank, payable at New York,	par
Michigan Ter.		N. Haven bk.	do par
Bank of Michigan at Detroit,	15	Bridgeport,	2 dis.
N. Carolina.		Middletown bank	
State bank and Bran. $5 and upwards,	1	Phœnix bank at Hartford,	
Newbern, $5 & up	do	Derby bank,	
Cape Fear, $5 & up.	do	**Massachusets.**	
S. Carolina.		Boston banks, $5 and upwards,	par
Charleston $5 & up.	4½	Springfield,	5 dis
Rhode-Island.		Hampshire bank at North Hampton,	do
Providence banks,	3	Salem,	do
Washington bank at Westerly,	3	Worcester,	do
Phœnix bank at do.	3	Other Massachusetts notes,	
New England Commercial bank			
Other Rhode-Island notes, generally,	4		
Vermont.			
Burlington,			
N. Hampshire.			
Generally			

GAZETTE.

FRIDAY, JUNE 13, 1823.

Mail Robbery.—A Mr. Reese, late a postmaster at Sinking Spring, O. has been arrested for a mail robbery. He travelling in the mail stage from Sinking Spring to Bainbridge, he had unlocked the mail bag, and taken out a great number of letters, which he opened, and deposited in a privy at one of the stopping places. The letters were recovered and forwarded. The amount taken from them is not known.

A detachment of about 200 United States' troops, under the command of Capt. Fowle, are on their march from Fort Mifflin, via Pittsburgh, to the Council Bluffs. On the 2d inst. they were at Harrisburgh.

The grist and saw mill of John Markle, Esq. of Westmoreland county, with 112 barrels of flour, were consumed by fire on the morning of the 4th inst. Loss estimated at $3,000. It is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary.

A Tour to South America.—The Wheeling Gazette of Saturday last, contains the following note.

"Those that are in favor of a Tour to South America, are respectfully solicited to attend at Isett's Hotel, on Monday evening, 9th inst. at 6 o'clock."

DEMOCRATIC MEETING.

A meeting of Democratic and Independent Republicans friendly to the election of Andrew Gregg was held in the Commissioners' Hall Philadelphia, on the 31st ult. Wm Parrott in the chair, Thomas L. Boileau secretary. An address was unanimously adopted; and the following persons were appointed a committee of correspondence for the city and county of Philadelphia, viz: Col. Th. Forest. Col. Robert M'Mullen. William Pierroll, Th Sparks, Wm Boyd Th Maitland John Wurts, Alexander Cook, Thomas L. Boileau, and Lewis Rush.

The paragraph and letter writers of the patent stamp assert, over and over again, that not one democrat will vote for Mr. Gregg.—not one attends meetings favorable to him &c. And the very same assertions they would make, and with an equal regard for truth, of every meeting favorable to Mr Gregg, were composed of democrats only; for the moment a man announces himself in favor of the people's candidate he loses, in their estimation, all claim to the name of democrat, as they hold it to be a forfeiture of the *patent* to do any political act not sanctioned by the legislative caucus. If they proceed, as they have begun, to denounce every man of their party who undertakes to judge and act for himself, their men in "uniform" will shortly be a very select corps.

If Andrew Gregg had been selected by the Legislative Caucus, as the uniformly democratic republican candidate; and if John A. Shulze had been nominated in opposition to him, by those who cannot see the republican maxim of yielding the right of nomination to the legislature, what a noise we should now hear from the "uniform" folks about the true democracy of the former, and the federalism of the latter. Why there would be no end to their reiteration of Mr. Gregg's stemming the torrent of federalism in the worst of times, in the very reign of terror—of his opposition to the alien and sedition bills—his being elected president of the United States' Senate in 1808—his voting for the war in 1812—his age and experience—learning and piety—republican habits and devotion to the rights of the people.

Mr. Shulze, on the other hand, would be held up as a complete example of all the bad and dangerous qualities, which, whether truly or not, they have been pleased at any time to charge upon federalism. His deserting the armed desk to become a politician; his votes to district the state in such a manner as to deprive 28,000 free citizens of a representation in Congress; to place the collectors of militia fines beyond the control of civil officers; to censure the Governor for not drawing money from the treasury without an appropriation by the legislature; to impair charters, and to interfere with the rights of conscience,—would be given by them as damning proofs of his unholy ambition, of his aristocratic principles and contempt of the people's civil and religious rights, of his hostility to the constitution, of his fondness for military power and arbitrary sway.

As it is, they go to work the "clean contrary way" and, by the rule of contraries, prove Mr Gregg to be any thing but a republican, and Mr. Shulze to be nothing else than a "uniform democrat."

The patent folks talk of the unanimity with which the Harrisburgh caucus fixed upon Mr. Shulze. That was a strange kind of unanimity which, for three successive ballotings, divided about three fourths of the votes among three different candidates and the remaining fourth among half a dozen others, and which was not brought to preponderate in favor of Mr Shulze until the fourth ballot, after the intervention of a night's consulting.

The same men would have us believe that the nomination of Mr Gregg was far from being unanimously made; when, of 72 delegates, all but 11 gave him their suffrages on the first vote.

President WASHINGTON and the Senate of the United States ratified Jay's Treaty. After it had thus become a law of the land, a bill was brought into the lower house of Congress making the necessary appropriations for carrying its provisions into effect. For this bill Mr Gregg voted; and for this vote the present supporters of Mr. Shulze [illegible] no demur.

[illegible] and supporting General Washington and consequently not belonging to the democracy at the present day, is calculated to [illegible] him among the patriotic citizens of Pennsylvania, remains to be seen.

The Democratic Press, speaking of the supporters of Mr. Gregg, calls them "supporters of and talks of their being "trodden under foot." This is the gnashing of teeth—the very agony of political despair.—*Vil. Rec.*

VICTORY IS CERTAIN.

The Middling interest is every where up and doing. The most cordial good understanding and good feeling subsists among them. The preservation of the *Constitution*—the *free right of suffrage*—*independence of legislative dictation*—These are the prominent objects of the struggle.

With motives so just and a cause so pure —VICTORY IS CERTAIN.—*Vil. Rec.*

For lack of something to say in favor of Mr. Shulze, his supporters occupy their inventions in projecting evils that are to befal the people, in case he should not be elected. This is a stale artifice, as a brief retrospect will show; and there is no particle of sincerity in those who resort to it.

From 1817 to 1820 the patent folks professed to be the exclusive friends of Internal Improvements, and affected to be in agony lest Joseph Hiester would be elected, in which event it was boldly pronounced they would be immediately arrested. Joseph Hiester was elected: Internal Improvements were prosecuted with unprecedented vigor; but they who had before his election been so earnest in their favor, wheeled about forthwith, and made the prosecution of them the ground work of their opposition to his administration.

These same men also professed to be the exclusive friends of low salaries and fees.—While in power, however, some accident or other always intervened to prevent their reduction. But they urged that the salaries and fees as they stood were much more favorable to the people than they would be on the election of Joseph Hiester; for it was adroitly insinuated he would appoint a set of lean and hungry officers, who would be less easily satisfied than the sleek and well fed incumbents under the then existing order of things. But Joseph Hiester was elected; and the salaries and fees were immediately reduced.

It was likewise predicted by these men, that the administration of Joseph Hiester would be overbearing and aristocratic: that the officers of his appointment would walk over the people as in the "reign of terror:" that there would be a union of church and state, and the tithe system would be introduced as it is in the "old countries," &c. &c.—But nothing is seen of these things. The officers are capable, and diligent and unassuming: and as for the union of church and state, no advances have been made towards that, except by those who pretended so much to deprecate it. They have nominated John Andrew Shulze, an ex-clergyman, their candidate for Governor!

[*Harrisb. Chron.*

"WANT OF DECENCY IS WANT OF SENSE."

The yearling editor of the Observer passes off the following paragraph for wit; but the community will apply to it a more homely term. *Not to compare great things with small*, it was by a similar sally of John Randolph upon William Findley, of Westmoreland, that the former gentleman lost most of his consequence in Congress.—*Harrisb. Chron.*

From the Columbian Observer.

A YOUTHFUL CANDIDATE.

"Mr. Gazeo, the *Federal Candidate*, is "said to be 72 years of age! "Sans teeth, "sans eyes, sans wit, sans every thing."

Letter Writing.—Our old friends of the patent stamp have again commenced the trick of letter writing, that served them so badly in 1820. Any one who will take the trouble of recurring to the files of that period, and to the result of the election, will see at once what faith is to be reposed in letters got up for the special purpose of entrapping the majority seeking men. As it was then, so will it be again. Those who endeavor to ascertain the *strong side*, and rely upon such deceptious channels of information, will be most egregiously disappointed,—and so they ought to be.

[*Harrisb. Chron.*

It is attempted to make the people believe that *Mr. Shulze* is a second *Snyder*, and that all the admirers of the administration of the latter are the supporters of the former. Was not *Peter Fraily*, Esq. the chairman of the Harrisburgh caucus, the *inveterate* enemy of Simon Snyder? Did he not ridicule his nomination? And did he not oppose him strenuously at *two* elections? We answer in the affirmative and challenge a contradiction. The same questions may be asked with respect to Frederick Smith, Esq. one of the prominent members of the same caucus, and the same answer and challenge will apply. Indeed we have it from good authority that *Mr Shulze*, when *Mr. Snyder* was first nominated as governor, ridiculed the idea of voting for such an "ignorant man," as he was *pleased* to style him. So much for the *friends* of the late Mr Snyder. So much for those who would wish to keep again into power by imposing on the people.—*Harris Journal.*

An objection is repeated against Mr Gregg's pretensions to the office of Chief Magistrate, with great apparent reliance, that he is 72 years old, whence the imbecility of age is inferred. If it even were so, we might ask, whether Dr. Franklin did not occupy that station, when advanced beyond 80? But Mr. Gregg is no more than about 60, or about ten years older than Mr Shulze. His understanding is at its meridional maturity, and his faculties are unimpaired.—*U. S. Gaz.*

Pennsylvania Rail Road.—The Commissioners for [illegible] Rail Road from Philadelphia to Columbia are about [illegible]

Gleanings.

It is said that the Post Master General, R. J. Meigs, has been removed, and that Mr. McLean of Ohio, and formerly in Congress from that state, has been appointed his successor.

This change may be expected to lead to various changes in the subordinate offices of this department;—some for good and sufficient *public* reasons,—and some for good and sufficient *party* reasons.—*Phil. Gaz.*

[We have reason to think the above rumor well founded.—*N. Y. Amer.*]

A Child Found.—On the 28th ult. at about two o'clock in the morning, a little girl, supposed to be two years of age, was left at the house of Mr Francis M'Grath, at Grave Creek, by some person unknown. A crossbarred cotton slip, and a white cotton apron, were the only clothes it had on. Mr. M'Grath has sent us the following note, which was found pinned to the child's apron, to publish, with a hope that it may lead to a discovery of its parents.

"This child is the name of Eliza Ann Tumbelson, the daughter of John Tumbelson, whoever shall find said child, may send her home to her grandfathers, or if they think fit to Wheeling."—*Wheeling Gaz.*

We are pleased to learn from the Norfolk Herald, that both Capt. Daniels, and Capt. Christie who commanded the Maria Francisca, have been exchanged.—*Phil. Gaz.*

A severe storm was experienced at Columbus, on Tuesday the 19th ult. attended with hail and rain—Houses, stables, and chimneys were blown down, and it is stated that a man was killed by the fall of a tree.

A patent has lately been obtained for the discovery, that oil may be extracted from *Cotton Seed*, which will answer every purpose of Linseed oil, for painting &c. This seed, which has hitherto been useless, is thus rendered highly valuable.

A hogshead of tobacco, the growth of Somerset county, Pa. was lately sold in Baltimore for $35 per hundred. Another hogshead, raised in Montgomery county, Md. sold for $42 per hundred.

Two Chinese youths, now in Philadelphia, have been taken up by the citizens with a view to give them a christian education, hoping on their return home they may be useful in christianising the Chinese, the most populous heathen nation on the globe. They write and read the chinese language with great facility.—*Boston Statesman.*

Large Asparagus.—A stalk of Asparagus, measuring four inches in circumference, seven inches long, and weighing four and a half ounces, raised by a gentleman residing in the vicinity of this Borough was exhibited in town on Saturday last.—*Norfolk Beacon.*

On Friday night last two of the New York sloops ran foul of each other and sunk in about 8 minutes. No lives were lost.—One of them is represented as having on board a cargo worth $80,000: she was on her way to Albany.

The Rev. Dr Carnahan has accepted the Presidency of Princeton College. He was formerly a settled minister at Utica, N. Y. and is spoken of as a gentleman of great prudence, piety, learning experience, and urbanity of manners.

In consequence of the murders lately committed in the vicinity of the Dismal Swamp, near Norfolk by outlying negroes who secret themselves in the woods and swamps, a detachment of 300 men, cavalry and infantry has been ordered out to scour the country in search of them.

Georgetown, D C June 3.—The other evening a gentleman returning from Georgetown to Washington was stopped in the commons, (a few rods distant from Col. Thompson's house,) by two foot pads, who demanded his money—after it was handed them, one of them felt his fob for his watch, but not finding it, decamped. Let us talk no more of Black Heath Commons—Mrs. Ratcliffe's novel is said to have so frightened the English girls, that they do not like to sleep alone. For the truth of that assertion, however we cannot vouch; but we believe we may safely affirm, that this robbery has so frightened the people of Georgetown, that they *have ceased to carry any money in their pockets*.—*Metropolitan.*

In the last number of Professor Silliman's valuable *Journal of Science*, Dr. Hubbard, President of the Medical Society, of Connecticut, states—"I have never failed to relieve the "Asthma in a single instance in which I have "prescribed the Prussic acid, and some of the "cases have been very severe, and many "other means of relief had been tried in vain." In the same number, a well authenticated case is given of Asthma cured by a stroke of lightning. The rebster of it, the Rev. Ralph Emerson, adverts in consequence to the propriety of trying electricity for the relief of persons laboring under this disease.—*Bell. Amer.*

Latest from Hayanah.—The fast sailing brig Thrasolus, captain Conklin, at this port yesterday in eight days from Havanah, reports that a part of Commodore Porter's squadron continued to give convoy every Sunday, & part of the squadron have gone round [illegible] and in search of pirates. No [illegible] have been heard of in the gulf [illegible]

The officers are constantly on the look out, and expect [illegible] a very short time in port; and the officers and crews are in good health.—*Balt. Patriot.*

Latest from Spain.

By an arrival at Philadelphia, Liverpool dates to the 26th April have been received, 9 days the latest. The English corn market is said to be improving, in consequence of an increased probability that England would be involved in the war. St. Sebastian still held out, and the French troops, who anticipated no resistance and who had no provisions but what they carried with them into Spain, were on short allowance. The militia of Pampeluna, Vittoria, Tolosa and other places threatened by the French, were joining Ballesteros, who had assembled 15,000 men at Tarasona. Flying columns of guerillas harass the French troops and cut off their supplies.

THE GREEKS.

"*Semlin, April 4.*

"According to positive accounts from Salonichi, of the 13th of March, the Greeks have made themselves masters of the important Island of Thaso, at the entrance of the Gulf of Contessa, from which timber is procured for the arsenal of Constantinople. Another expedition has landed at the foot of Mount Athos, and spread terror in the whole country between Seres and Salonichi.

"The occupation of this island, which is entirely inhabited by Christians, is important, because, from this point the Greeks may easily effect landings on all these coasts, and alarm Macedonia."—*Courier.*

From Portugal.—By the ship Gen. Lingan Crabtree, arrived at Baltimore on Tuesday last, from St Ubes, having left that port on the 12th of April, we learn, says the American, that the day before sailing, the town was illuminated in consequence of a victory obtained by the Constitutionalists over the Royal party in the district of Tres Montes, near Oporto. It was said that the general of the Royal party was taken prisoner, and that most of his forces had gone over to the side of the Constitutionalists. This battle was regarded as putting an end to the civil war in Portugal.

Port of Pittsburgh.

ARRIVED.

June 6. Steam Boat *Rufus Putnam*, 60 tons, Green, master, from Louisville, freight and passengers.

8. Three Keel Boats, 25 tons, arrived from Steubenville and Wheeling.

DEPARTED.

June 7. Steam Boat *Rufus Putnam*, 60 tons, Green, for Louisville, with freight and passengers.

10 & 11. Two Keel Boats, 30 and 35 tons, A. Hart, owner, for Cincinnati, dry goods and hardware.

A Louisville paper of May 31 states:—The Pennsylvania arrived, 2 days 4 hours running time, from Pittsburgh, with 50 tons freight and 90 passengers.

TYPE, &c.

173 lbs. PICA,
174 " SMALL PICA,
8 Kegs Johnson's Philadelphia Printing Ink.
7 do. Starr's Pittsburgh ditto.

For sale, at reduced prices for cash, at the Bookstore of

Eichbaum & Johnston,
Market-Street, Pittsburgh.

June 13.—3t.

Western University of Penns'a.

THE TRUSTEES are requested to attend a special meeting, at 9 o'clock on Thursday, 26th inst. at which time there will be a public examination of the Students of that Institution.

Pittsburgh, June 13.

PROPOSALS

WILL be received in writing by the subscribers till Monday the 23d day of June, for building a BRIDGE over Turtle Creek, on the Greensburgh and Pittsburgh turnpike road.

Robert Stewart,
Thomas Chalfant,
Thomas Neal.

June 13, 1823.—3

Six Cents Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber on the 10th inst. an indented black boy named

Charles Gallahue,

nearly 20 years of age. He had no other cause for absconding than an unwillingness to work. I will prosecute any person that may harbor him. The above reward, but no charges, will be paid to any person who will return said boy to the subscriber residing on Rich-Hill Farm, Ross township Allegheny county, 3 miles from Pittsburgh.

William R. Graham.

June 13.—3*

STOP THIEF!

Thirty Dollars Reward

ON the night of Tuesday the 10th inst. the House of the subscriber, known as the Lower Ferry near Steubenville, was entered and robbed of several articles, viz: 6 silver table spoons, with the letters S. C. engraved on the handles; 11 silver tea spoons, 5 marked as above, and 6 with the letters R. C.; a plated castor frame, with divisions for 8 bottles; a block tin tea pot; an old fashioned double cased silver watch; a pair of silver framed spectacles, with white glasses; a delf sugar bowl; and a girl's gingham frock. It is supposed the thief went towards Pittsburgh. The above reward will be paid for the apprehension of the thief and the recovery of the property, or $20 for the whole of the property, and in the same proportion for a part. Silversmiths and others are requested to be on their guard, as the property will doubtless be offered for sale.

Seth Clark.

June 13.*

WANTED.

A BOOM,

IN this city, suitably situated for a GROCERY [illegible]

SHERIFF'S SALES. 79

BY virtue of sundry writs of Venditioni Exponas issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Allegheny County, and to me directed, will be exposed to sale, by public vendue and out-cry, at 10 o'clock, A. M. on

Friday, the 27th June inst

All the right, title, interest and claim of George Wallace, deceased, in the hands of his executors, of, in and to three lots, Nos. 35, 36, and 37, in the general plan of the city of Pittsburgh, situate on Penn street; on No. 37 is erected a two story frame stable; and on No. 35, a small two story frame house. Seized and taken in execution as the property of the said George Wallace, dec. at the suit of Abner Barker, for use, &c.

Also,

All the estate, right, title, interest and claim of John O'Hern, of, in and to part of lot No. 314, in the city of Pittsburgh, bounded by Penn street; by ground of John Anderson, by lot No. 115, and by an alley; being fifteen feet in front on Penn street, and running back one hundred and twelve feet and a half, more or less, to the said alley; on which are erected a two story frame dwelling house, and several back buildings; subject to a yearly ground rent of twenty-two dollars and fifty cents. Seized and taken in execution as the property of the said John O'Hern, at the suit of Peter Beard.

Also,

All the right, title, interest and claim of James Kearns, of, in and to a certain tract of land, No. 11, in Elder's district, Deer township, containing 237 acres, be the same more or less; bounded by tracts Nos 10, 12, 14, 15 and 16, and by the Allegheny river, having about eighty acres cleared; on which are erected two dwelling houses and a double barn. Seized and taken in execution as the property of the said James Kearns, at the suit of John Potts.

Also,

All the right, title, interest and claim of James Robinson, of, in and to eighty-three acres of land, more or less; situate in St Clair township, about four miles from Pittsburgh, bounded by lands of Hugh Lafferty, John Morton, Wilkins, Baldwin, Ormsby and M'Cord, (being a life estate;) on which there is erected a large square log house, a spring-house and a double barn, with about sixty acres of land cleared, and four acres thereof meadow, with a young orchard thereon. Seized and taken in execution as the property of the said James Robinson, at the suit of Brown & Scott.

Also,

By virtue of an alias writ of Venditioni Exponas, issued out of the same court and to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, at the time and place aforesaid, all the right, title, interest and claim of Nathaniel Plummer, junior, of in and to the following pieces of land, in St. Clair township, viz: One tract called "Aurora"—beginning at a sugartree, corner of Isaac Sailer's land thence by the same north 8 degrees west, 10 perches to a whiteoak; thence by land of John Henry, south 57 degrees west, 260 perches to a post; thence by Henry's land south 47 degrees east, twenty eight perches to a whiteoak; thence by land of M'Farland, south thirty degrees east 288 perches to a beech; thence by land of M. M'Kean north sixty eight degrees East, 120 perches to a post; thence by vacant land, north 18 degrees west, 205 perches to a post; thence by Pittsburgh manor, north two degrees west, 194 perches to the beginning; containing 398 acres 29 perches, strict measure, (excepting 38 acres 55 perches conveyed to Mrs. M Pearson,) on which are erected a stone house, a barn, and several other houses, with two orchards, two currant gardens and about 200 acres of land cleared.—ALSO, One other part or piece of land adjoining the first mentioned, containing 28 acres 77 perches—beginning at a post or corner of Shawhan's land; thence north 66 degrees east, 67 perches, to a post; thence north 26 deg. west, 67 perches to a post; thence by Pittsburgh manor south eighty eight west, 60 perches to a post; thence by the first described land south 18½ degrees west, 90 perches to the beginning. Seized and taken in execution as the property of the said Nathaniel Plummer, at the suit of the United States.

Also,

By virtue of writ of Fieri Facias, issued out of the same court and to me directed, will be exposed to sale at the time and place aforesaid, all the estate, right, title, interest and claim of Jesse Newell, of, in and to one undivided third part of 123 acres of land, situate in Wilkins township; bounded by lands of Thomas Mcbaffy, Henry Snively, Henry Shook, — Ross and O'Hara's heirs (said right, title, interest, and claim, being a life estate in the said undivided third part. Seized and taken in execution as the property of the said Jesse Newell, at the suit of Hugh M'Cready. And to be sold by

L. Stewart, Shff.

Sheriff's Office.
Pittsburgh, June 13, 1823.

City Greens!

A STATED MEETING of the Company will be held at Samuel Mackie's Inn, to morrow evening, 14th inst. at 7 o'clock.

June 13.—1t.

MR SMITH,

WILL deliver RECITATIONS at Mr. Johnston's Inn, facing the Monongahela Bridge, near Bolton's Glass-House, on Monday evening, the 16th June, at candle light. Tickets 25 cents. For particulars see bills.

June 13.

ROBERT LINDELL & CO.

AT THEIR

WAREHOUSE

On the Bank, between Market & Ferry Streets,

HAVE FOR SALE,

PIG and Bar Lead
Shot, assorted
Juniata Bar Iron
do Nails
Writing & wrapping Paper
Prime manufactured Tobacco
Window Glass

Flax & Tow Linen
Twilled Bags
Buffalo Robes
Tar by the bbl.
Spanish Moss
Axes, Matteocks,
Trace Chains, Hoes,
Plough Irons, &c.

Pittsburgh, June 6. tf

$150 REWARD.

J. R. C. FRIESE, a native of Blankenburgh near the Harz, in Germany, took his passage at Tonningen, in the year 1807, on board the ship Abeona, captain Williams, for Baltimore.—At Baltimore he was for some time in the employ of Mr. Philip R. J. Friese, and afterwards went to Pittsburgh. Nothing having since been heard of him, although inquiries were made at different times, it is to be presumed that he is dead. Whoever gives to the Subscribers satisfactory information whether the said J. R. C. Friese be living or dead, and if living of his place of residence, shall receive the above reward.

Bruns & Diepenbrock,
Baltimore, [illegible]

June 6.—3t.

GAZETTE.

FRIDAY, JUNE 13, 1823.

Mail Robbery.—A Mr. Reese, late a postmaster at Sinking Spring, O. has been arrested for a mail robbery. In travelling in the mail stage from Sinking Spring to Bainbridge, he had unlocked the mail bag, and taken out a great number of letters, which he opened and deposited in a privy at one of the stopping places. The letters were recovered and forwarded. The amount taken from them is not known.

A detachment of about 200 United States' troops, under the command of Capt. Fowle, are on their march from Fort Mifflin, via Pittsburgh, to the Council Bluffs. On the 2d inst. they were at Harrisburgh.

The grist and saw mill of John Markle, Esq of Westmoreland county, with 112 barrels of flour, were consumed by fire on the morning of the 4th inst. Loss estimated at $5,000. It is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary.

A Tour to South America.—The Wheeling Gazette of Saturday last, contains the following note.

"Those that are in favor of a Tour to South America, are respectfully solicited to attend at Isett's Hotel, on Monday evening, 9th inst. at 6 o'clock."

DEMOCRATIC MEETING.

A meeting of Democratic and Independent Republicans friendly to the election of Andrew Gregg was held in the Commissioners' Hall Philadelphia, on the 31st ult. Wm Piersoll in the chair, Thomas L. Boileau secretary. An address was unanimously adopted; and the following persons were appointed a committee of correspondence for the city and county of Philadelphia, viz: Col. Th. Forest Col Robert M'Mullen. William Piersoll, Th Sparks, Wm Boyd Th Maitland John Wurts, Alexander Cook, Thomas L Boileau, and Lewis Rush.

The paragraph and letter writers of the patent stamp assert, over and over again, that not one democrat will vote for Mr. Gregg.—not one attends meetings favorable to him &c. And the very same assertions they would make, and with an equal regard for truth, of every meeting favorable to Mr Gregg, were composed of democrats only; for the moment a man announces himself in favor of the people's candidate he loses, in their estimation, all claim to the name of democrat, as they hold it to be a forfeiture of the *patent* to do any political act not sanctioned by the legislative caucus. If they proceed, as they have begun, to denounce every man of their party who undertakes to judge and act for himself, their men in "uniform" will shortly be a very select corps.

If Andrew Gregg had been selected by the Legislative Caucus, as the uniformly democratic republican candidate; and if John A Shulze had been nominated in opposition to him, by those who cannot see the republicanism of yielding the right of nomination to the legislature, what a noise we should now hear from the "uniform" folks about the true democracy of the former, and the federalism of the latter. Why there would be no end to their reiteration of Mr Gregg's stemming the torrent of federalism in the worst of times, in the very reign of terror—of his opposition to the alien and sedition bills—his being elected president of the United States' Senate in 1808 -his voting for the war in 1812 -his age and experience - learning and piety - republican habits and devotion to the rights of the people.

Mr. Shulze, on the other hand, would be held up as a complete example of *all* the bad and dangerous qualities, which, whether truly or not, they have been pleased at any time to charge upon federalism. His deserting the sacred desk to become a politician; his votes to district the state in such a manner as to deprive 28,000 free citizens of a representation in Congress; to place the collectors of militia fines beyond the control of civil officers; to censure the Governor for not drawing money from the treasury without an appropriation by the legislature; to impair charters, and to interfere with the rights of conscience,—would be given by them as damning proofs of his unholy ambition, of his aristocratic principles and contempt of the people's civil and religious rights, of his hostility to the constitution, of his fondness for military power and arbitrary sway.

As it is, they go to work the "clean contrary way" and, by the rule of contraries, prove Mr Gregg to be any thing but a republican, and Mr. Shulze to be nothing else than a "uniform democrat."

The patent folks talk of the unanimity with which the Harrisburgh caucus fixed upon Mr. Shulze. That was a strange kind of unanimity which, for three successive ballotings, divided about three fourths of the votes among three different candidates and the remaining fourth among half a dozen others, and which was not brought to preponderate in favor of Mr Shulze until the fourth ballot, after the intervention of a night's caucussing.

The same men would have us believe that the nomination of Mr Gregg was far from being unanimously made; when, of 72 delegates, all but 11 gave him their suffrages on the first vote.

President WASHINGTON and the Senate of the United States ratified Jay's Treaty. After it had thus become a law of the land, a bill was brought into the lower house of Congress making the necessary appropriations for carrying its provisions into effect. For this bill Mr Gregg voted; and for this vote the present supporters of Mr. Shulze denounce Mr. G as being no democrat! Whether this proof of

Mr. G's not opposing general Washington, and consequently not belonging to the caucus party at the present day, is calculated to impress him among the patriotic citizens of Pennsylvania, remains to be seen.

The Democratic Press, speaking of the supporters of Mr. Gregg, calls them "reptiles," and talks of their being "trodden under foot." This is the gnashing of teeth—the very agony of political despair.—*Vil. Rec.*

VICTORY IS CERTAIN.

The Middling Interest is every where up and doing. The most cordial good understanding and good feeling subsists among them. The *preservation of the Constitution*—*the free right of suffrage*—*independence of legislative dictation*—These are the prominent objects of the struggle.

With motives so just and a cause so pure —VICTORY IS CERTAIN—*Vil. Rec.*

For lack of something to say in favor of Mr. Shulze, his supporters occupy their inventions in projecting evils that are to befal the people, in case he should not be elected. This is a stale artifice, as a brief retrospect will show; and there is no particle of sincerity in those who resort to it.

From 1817 to 1820 the patent folks professed to be the exclusive friends of Internal Improvements and affected to be in agony lest Joseph Hiester would be elected, in which event it was boldly pronounced they would be immediately arrested. Joseph Hiester was elected; Internal Improvements were prosecuted with unprecedented vigor: but they who had before his election been so earnest in their favor, wheeled about forthwith, and made the prosecution of them the ground work of their opposition to his administration.

These same men also professed to be the exclusive friends of low salaries and fees.—While in power, however, some accident or other always intervened to prevent their reduction. But they urged that the salaries and fees as they stood were much more favorable to the people than they would be on the election of Joseph Hiester; for it was adroitly insinuated he would appoint a set of lean and hungry officers, who would be less easily satisfied than the sleek and well fed incumbents under the then existing order of things. But Joseph Hiester was elected; and the salaries and fees were immediately reduced.

It was likewise predicted by these men, that the administration of Joseph Hiester would be overbearing and aristocratic: that the officers of his appointment would walk over the people as in the "reign of terror:" that there would be a union of church and state, and the tithe system would be introduced as it is in the "old countries," &c. &c.—But nothing is seen of these things. The officers are capable, and diligent and unassuming: and as for the union of church and state, no advances have been made towards that, except by those who pretended so much to deprecate it. They have nominated John Andrew Shulze, an ex clergyman, their candidate for Governor!

[*Harrisb Chron.*

"WANT OF DECENCY IS WANT OF SENSE."

The yearling editor of the Observer passes off the following paragraph for *wit*; but the community will apply to it a more homely term. *Not to compare great things with small*, it was by a similar sally of John Randolph upon William Findley, of Westmoreland, that the former gentleman lost most of his consequence in Congress.—*Harrisb Chron.*

From the Columbian Observer.

A YOUTHFUL CANDIDATE.

"Mr. Gregg, the *Federal Candidate*, is "said to be 72 years of age! "Sans teeth, "sans eyes, sans wit, sans every thing."

Letter Writing.—Our old friends of the patent stamp have again commenced the trick of letter writing, that served them so badly in 1820. Any one who will take the trouble of recurring to the files of that period and to the result of the election, will see at once what faith is to be reposed in letters got up for the special purpose of entrapping the majority seeking men. As it was then, so will it be again. Those who endeavor to ascertain the *strong side*, and rely upon such deceptious channels of information, will be most egregiously disappointed,—and so they ought to be.

[*Harrisb Chron.*

It is attempted to make the people believe that Mr. Shulze is a second Snyder, and that all the admirers of the administration of the latter are the supporters of the former. Was not *Peter Frailey*, Esq the chairman of the Harrisburgh *caucus* the *inveterate* enemy of Simon Snyder? Did he not ridicule his nomination? And did he not oppose him strenuously at *two* elections? We answer in the affirmative and challenge a contradiction. The same questions may be asked with respect to Frederick Smith, Esq one of the prominent members of the same *caucus*, and the same answer and challenge will apply. Indeed we have it from good authority that *Mr Shulze*, when *Mr. Snyder* was first nominated as governor, ridiculed the idea of voting for such an "*ignorant man*," as *he* was *pleased* to style him. So much for the *friends* of the late Mr Snyder. So much for those who would wish to leap again into power by imposing on the people.—*Berks Journal.*

An objection is repeated against Mr Gregg's pretensions to the office of Chief Magistrate, with great apparent reliance, that he is 72 years old, whence the imbecility of age is inferred. If it even were so, we might ask, whether Dr. Franklin did not occupy that station, when advanced beyond 80? But Mr. Gregg is no more than about 60, or about ten years older than Mr Shulze. His understanding is at its mellowed maturity, and his faculties are unimpaired.—*U. S. Gaz.*

Pennsylvania Iron Rail Road.—The Company for erecting an Iron Rail Road from Philadelphia to Columbia, are about proceeding to obtain subscriptions in order to commence the work immediately. They propose to require the payment of $5 per share only, and to allow each subscriber to pay up the balance of the instalments or not, at his option. He will therefore have an opportunity of seeing a part of the road actually built, and the experiment of it illustrated, and may then determine whether he will pay up the subsequent instalments. It is proposed to commence the road at this city, and continue it by Hamiltonville as a new route to Columbia.—*Phil. Gaz.*

Gleanings.

It is said that the Post Master General, R. J Meigs, has been removed, and that Mr. McLean of Ohio, and formerly in Congress from that state, has been appointed his successor.

This change may be expected to lead to various changes in the subordinate offices of this department;—some for good and sufficient *public* reasons,—and some for good and sufficient *party* reasons.—*Phil. Gaz.*

[We have reason to think the above rumor well founded.—*N. Y. Amer.*]

A Child Found.—On the 28th ult. at about two o'clock in the morning, a little girl, supposed to be two years of age, was left at the house of Mr Francis M'Grath, at Grave Creek, by some person unknown. A cross-barred cotton slip, and a white cotton apron, were the only clothes it had on. Mr. M'Grath has sent us the following note, which was found pinned to the child's apron, to publish, with a hope that it may lead to a discovery of its parents.

"This child is the name of Eliza Ann Tumbelson, the daughter of John Tumbelson, whoever shall find said child, may send her home to her grandfathers, or if they think fit to Wheeling."—*Wheeling Gaz.*

We are pleased to learn from the Norfolk Herald, that both Capt. Daniels, and Capt. Christie who commanded the Maria Francisca, have been exchanged.—*Phil. Gaz.*

A severe storm was experienced at Columbus, on Tuesday the 19th ult. attended with hail and rain - Houses, stables, and chimneys were blown down, and it is stated that a man was killed by the fall of a tree.

A patent has lately been obtained for the discovery, that oil may be extracted from *Cotton Seed*, which will answer every purpose of Linseed oil, for painting &c. This seed, which has hitherto been useless, is thus rendered highly valuable.

A hogshead of tobacco, the growth of Somerset county, Pa. was lately sold in Baltimore for $35 per hundred. Another hogshead, raised in Montgomery county, Md. sold for $42 per hundred.

Two Chinese youths, now in Philadelphia, have been taken up by the citizens with a view to give them a christian education, hoping on their return home they may be useful in christianising the Chinese, the most populous heathen nation on the globe. They write and read the chinese language with great facility.—*Boston Statesman.*

Large Asparagus.—A stalk of Asparagus, measuring four inches in circumference, seven inches long, and weighing four and a half ounces raised by a gentleman residing in the vicinity of this Borough was exhibited in town on Saturday last.—*Norfolk Beacon.*

On Friday night last two of the New York sloops ran foul of each other and sunk in about 8 minutes. No lives were lost.—One of them is represented as having on board a cargo worth $80,000: she was on her way to Albany.

The Rev. Dr Carnahan has accepted the Presidency of Princeton College. He was formerly a settled minister at Utica, N. Y and is spoken of as a gentleman of great prudence, piety, learning experience, and urbanity of manners.

In consequence of the murders lately committed in the vicinity of the Dismal Swamp, near Norfolk by outlying negroes who secret themselves in the woods and swamps, a detachment of 200 men, cavalry and infantry has been ordered out to scour the country in search of them.

Georgetown, D C June 9.—The other evening a gentleman returning from Georgetown to Washington was stopped in the commons, (a few rods distant from Col. Thompson's house,) by two foot pads, who demanded his money—after it was handed them, one of them felt his fob for his watch, but not finding it decamped. Let us talk no more of Black Heath Commons—Mrs. Ratcliffe's novel is said to have so frightened the English girls, that they do not like to sleep alone. For the truth of that assertion, however we cannot vouch; but we believe we may safely affirm, that this robbery has so frightened the people of Georgetown, that they *have ceased to carry any money in their pockets*.—*Metropolitan.*

In the last number of Professor Silliman's valuable *Journal of Science*, Dr. Hubbard, President of the Medical Society, of Connecticut, states—"I have never failed to relieve the "Asthma in a single instance in which I have "prescribed the Prussic acid, and some of the "cases have been very severe, and many "other means of relief had been tried in vain." In the same number, a well authenticated case is given of Asthma cured by a stroke of lightning. The relater of it, the Rev. Ralph Emerson, adverts in consequence to the propriety of trying electricity for the relief of persons laboring under the disease.—*Balt. Amer.*

Latest from Havannah.—The fast sailing brig Thessalian, captain Conklin, at this port yesterday in eight days from Havanna, reports that a part of Commodore Porter's squadron continued to give convoy every Sunday. A part of the squadron have gone round the island in search of pirates. No pirates have been heard of on the coast of Cuba, since the capture of the schooner Fire of Freedom. The squadron are constantly on the look out, and remain but a very short time in port; and the officers and crews are in good health.

Balt. Patriot.

Latest from Spain.

By an arrival at Philadelphia, Liverpool dates to the 26th April have been received, 2 days the latest. The English corn market is said to be improving, in consequence of an increased probability that England would be involved in the war. St. Sebastian still held out, and the French troops, who anticipated no resistance and who had no provisions but what they carried with them into Spain, were on short allowance. The militia of Pampeluna, Vittoria, Toloso and other places threatened by the French, were joining Balltesteros, who had assembled 15,000 men at Tarazona. Flying columns of guerillas harass the French troops and cut off their supplies.

THE GREEKS.

"*Semlin, April 4.*

"According to positive accounts from Salonichi, of the 13th of March, the Greeks have made themselves masters of the important Island of Thoso, at the entrance of the Gulf of Contessa, from which timber is procured for the arsenal of Constantinople. Another expedition has landed at the foot of Mount Athos, and spread terror in the whole country between Seres and Salonichi.

"The occupation of this island, which is entirely inhabited by Christians, is important, because, from this point the Greeks may easily effect landings on all these coasts, and alarm Macedonia."—*Courier.*

From Portugal.—By the ship Gen. Lingan Crabtree, arrived at Baltimore on Tuesday last, from St Ubes, having left that port on the 12th of April, we learn, says the American, that the day before sailing, the town was illuminated in consequence of a victory obtained by the Constitutionalists over the Royal party in the district of Tros Montes, near Oporto. It was said that the general of the Royal party was taken prisoner, and that most of his forces had gone over to the side of the Constitutionalists. This battle was regarded as putting an end to the civil war in Portugal.

Port of Pittsburgh.

ARRIVED.

June 6. Steam Boat *Rufus Putnam*, 60 tons, Green, master, from Louisville, freight and passengers.

8. Three Keel Boats, 25 tons, arrived from Steubenville and Wheeling.

DEPARTED.

June 7. Steam Boat *Rufus Putnam*, 60 tons, Green, for Louisville, with freight and passengers.

10 & 11. Two Keel Boats, 30 and 35 tons, A. Hart, owner, for Cincinnati, dry goods and hardware.

A Louisville paper of May 31 states:—The Pennsylvania arrived, 2 days 4 hours running time, from Pittsburgh, with 50 tons freight and 90 passengers.

TYPE, &C.

173 lbs. PICA,
174 " SMALL PICA,
8 Kegs Johnson's Philadelphia Printing Ink.
7 do. Starr's Pittsburgh ditto.

For sale, at reduced prices for cash, at the Bookstore of

Eichbaum & Johnston,
Market-Street, Pittsburgh.

June 13.—3t.

Western University of Penns'a.

THE TRUSTEES are requested to attend a special meeting, at 9 o'clock on Thursday, 26th inst. at which time there will be a public examination of the Students of that Institution.

Pittsburgh, June 13.

PROPOSALS

WILL be received in writing by the subscribers till Monday the 23d day of June, for building a BRIDGE over Turtle Creek, on the Greensburgh and Pittsburgh turnpike road.

Robert Stewart,
Thomas Chalfant,
Thomas Neal.

June 13, 1823.—3

Six Cents Reward

RAN away from the subscriber on the 10th inst. an indented black boy named

Charles Gallahue,

nearly 20 years of age. He had no other cause for absconding than an unwillingness to work. I will prosecute any person that may harbor him. The above reward, but no charges, will be paid to any person who will return said boy to the subscriber residing on Rich-Hill Farm, Ross township Allegheny county, 3 miles from Pittsburgh.

William R. Graham.

June 13.—3*

STOP THIEF!

Thirty Dollars Reward

ON the night of Tuesday the 10th inst. the House of the subscriber, known as the Lower Ferry near Steubenville, was entered and robbed of several articles, viz: 6 silver table spoons, with the letters S. C. engraved on the handles; 11 silver tea spoons, 5 marked as above, and 6 with the letters E. C.; a plated castor frame, with divisions for 8 bottles, a block tin tea pot; an old fashioned double cased silver watch; a pair of silver framed spectacles, with white glasses; a delf sugar bowl; and a girl's gingham frock. It is supposed the thief went towards Pittsburgh. The above reward will be paid for the apprehension of the thief and the recovery of the property, or $20 for the whole of the property, and in the same proportion for a part. Silversmiths and others are requested to be on their guard, as the property will doubtless be offered for sale.

Seth Clark.

June 13, *

WANTED.

A ROOM,

IN this city, suitably situated for a GROCERY STORE, and which has recently been occupied as such, is wanted.

☞ Apply at the Office of the *Pittsburgh Gazette.*

June 13

SHERIFF'S SALES.

BY virtue of sundry writs of Venditioni Exponas issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Allegheny County, and to me directed, will be exposed to sale, by public vendue and out-cry at 10 o'clock, A. M. on

Friday, the 27th June inst

All the right, title, interest and claim of George Wallace, deceased, in the hands of his executors, of, in and to three lots, Nos. 35, 36, and 37, in the general plan of the city of Pittsburgh, situate on Penn street; on No. 37 is erected a two story frame stable; and on No. 35, a small two story frame house. Seized and taken in execution as the property of the said George Wallace, dec. at the suit of Abner Barker, for use, &c.

Also,

All the estate, right, title, interest and claim of John O'Hern, of, in and to part of lot No. 314, in the city of Pittsburgh, bounded by Penn street; by ground of John Anderson, by lot No. 115, and by an alley; being fifteen feet in front on Penn street, and running back one hundred and twelve feet and a half, more or less, to the said alley; on which are erected a two story frame dwelling house, and several back buildings; subject to a yearly ground rent of twenty-two dollars and fifty cents. Seized and taken in execution as the property of the said John O'Hern, at the suit of Peter Beard.

Also,

All the right, title, interest and claim of James Kearns, of, in and to a certain tract of land, No. 11, in Elder's district, Deer township, containing 237 acres, be the same more or less; bounded by tracts Nos 10, 12, 14, 15 and 16, and by the Allegheny river, having about eighty acres cleared; on which are erected two dwelling houses and a double barn. Seized and taken in execution as the property of the said James Kearns, at the suit of John Potts.

Also,

All the right, title, interest and claim of James Robinson, of, in and to eighty-three acres of land, more or less; situate in St Clair township, about four miles from Pittsburgh, bounded by lands of Hugh Lafferty, John Morton, Wilkins, Baldwin, Ormsby and M'Cord, (being a life estate;) on which there is erected a large square log house, a spring-house and a double barn, with about sixty acres of land cleared, and four acres thereof meadow, with a young orchard thereon. Seized and taken in execution as the property of the said James Robinson, at the suit of Brown & Scott.

Also,

By virtue of an alias writ of Venditioni Exponas, issued out of the same court and to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, at the time and place aforesaid, all the right, title, interest and claim of Nathaniel Plummer, junior, of in and to the following pieces of land, in St. Clair township, viz: One tract called "Aurora."—beginning at a sugartree, corner of Isaac Saller's land thence by the same north 8 degrees west, 10 perches to a whiteoak; thence by land of John Henry, south 57 degrees west, 260 perches to a post; thence by Henry's land south 47 degrees east, twenty eight perches to a whiteoak; thence by land of M'Farland, south thirty degrees east 288 perches to a beech; thence by land of M. M'Kean north sixty eight degrees East, 120 perches to a post; thence by vacant land, north 18 degrees west, 205 perches to a post; thence by Pittsburgh manor, north two degrees west, 194 perches to the beginning; containing 398 acres 29 perches, strict measure, (excepting 38 acres 55 perches conveyed to Mrs. M Pearson,) on which are erected a stone house, a barn, and several other houses, with two orchards, two currant gardens and about 200 acres of land cleared.—ALSO, One other part or piece of land adjoining the first mentioned, containing 28 acres 77 perches—beginning at a post or corner of Shawhan's land; thence north 66 degrees east, 67 perches, to a post; thence north 26 deg. west, 67 perches to a post; thence by Pittsburgh manor south eighty eight west, 60 perches to a post; thence by the first described land south 18¼ degrees west, 90 perches to the beginning. Seized and taken in execution as the property of the said Nathaniel Plummer, at the suit of the United States.

Also,

By virtue of writ of Fieri Facias, issued out of the same court and to me directed, will be exposed to sale at the time and place aforesaid, all the estate, right, title, interest and claim of Jesse Newell, of, in and to one undivided third part of 123 acres of land, situate in Wilkins township; bounded by lands of Thomas Mcbaffy, Henry Snively, Henry Shook, — Ross and O'Hara's heirs (said right, title, interest, and claim, being a life estate in the said undivided third part. Seized and taken in execution as the property of the said Jesse Newell, at the suit of Hugh M'Cready. And to be sold by

L. Stewart, Shiff.

Sheriff's Office.
Pittsburgh, June 13, 1823.

City Greens!

A STATED MEETING of the Company will be held at Samuel Mackie's Inn, to morrow evening, 14th inst. at 7 o'clock.

June 13.—1t.

MR SMITH,

WILL deliver RECITATIONS at Mr. Johnston's Inn, facing the Monongahela Bridge, near Bolton's Glass-House, on Monday evening, the 16th June, at candle light. Tickets 25 cents. For particulars see bills.

June 13.

ROBERT LINDELL & CO.

AT THEIR

WAREHOUSE

On the Bank, between Market & Ferry Streets,

HAVE FOR SALE,

PIG and Bar Lead
Shot, assorted
Juniata Bar Iron
do Nails
Writing & wrapping Paper
Prime manufactured Tobacco
Window Glass
Flax & Tow Linen
Twilled Bags
Buffalo Robes
Tar by the bbl.
Spanish Moss
Axes, Mattocks,
Trace Chains, Hoes,
Plough Irons, &c.

Pittsburgh, June 6. tf

$150 REWARD.

J. B. C. FRIESE, a native of Blankenburgh, near the Harz, in Germany, took his passage at Tonningen, in the year 1807 on board the ship Aborna, captain Williams, for Baltimore.—At Baltimore he was for some time in the employ of Mr. Philip R. J. Friese, and afterwards went to Pittsburgh. Nothing having since been heard of him, although inquiries were made at different times, it is to be presumed that he is dead. Whoever gives to the subscribers satisfactory information whether the said J. B. C. Friese be living or dead, and if living of his place of residence, shall receive the above reward.

Brune & Danneman,
Baltimore, in the state of Maryland.

June 6.—12t.

Poetry.

For the Gazette.

AND WILT THOU SAY GOOD NIGHT?

And wilt thou say good night to me,
When heav'n is bright and we're alone?
Oh, stay! 'tis sweet to gaze on thee,
And mark that gem* on Cupid's throne.
Oh, stay a while—why should we part
An hour so fair, so dear as this,
And be unlike to you bright star,
Wrapt in the light of its own bliss?

Let prudes and fools go talk of hours,
And circumscribe the young heart's bound;
Give me the fragrant, dewy bow'rs,
Where love sits high with roses crown'd.
The joy that there from beauty's eye
Shoots forth, sporting with smiles of light,
If thou didst know, thou would'st not sigh,
Nor wish till noon to say—*good night.*

B——.

* A heart suspended by a golden chain, and
† It has been said that the stars are the abodes of the blessed after death.

TRUE HAPPINESS.

There is no real felicity in man, but in reforming all his errors and vices, and entering upon a strict and constant course of virtue This only makes life comfortable, renders death serene and peaceful, and secures eternal joy and blessedness hereafter.—*Bridgeport Farmer.*

HOT, and guilt, and wasting care,
And fell revenge, and black despair,
Avoid the morning's light;
Nor beams the sun, nor blooms the rose,
Their restless passions to compose,
Who Virtue's dictates slight.

Along the mead, and in the wood,
And on the margin of the flood,
The goddess walks confest;
She gives the landscape power to charm,
The Sun his genial heat to warm
The wise and generous breast.

Happy the man whose tranquil mind
Does nature in her changes kind,
And pleas'd the whole survey:
For him the moon benignly smiles,
And evening shades reward the toils
That measure out his days.

The varying year may shift the scene,
The sounding tempest lash the main,
And heaven's own thunders roll;
Compos'd he sees the bursting storm,
Tempests nor thunders can deform
The calmness of his soul.

Miscellany.

The Wandering Jew.

The popular legend of the Wandering Jew has been the foundation of many singular stories, and is no doubt familiar to the greater part of our readers. The following powerful and most extraordinary fragment (on the same subject,) was translated by the late Percy Bysse Shelley from a German book, "whose title (says he) I have vainly endeavored to discover. I picked it up dirty and torn some years ago, in Lincoln's Inn Fields." It is introduced in a work privately circulated by Mr Shelley in 1814.

"Ahasuerus, the Jew, crept forth from the dark cave of Mount Carmel. Nearly two thousand years had elapsed since he was first goaded by never ending restlessness to rove the globe from pole to pole. When our Saviour was wearied with the burden of his ponderous cross, and wanted to rest before the door of Ahasuerus, the unfeeling wretch drove him away with brutality.—The Saviour of mankind staggered, sinking under the heavy load, but uttered no complaint. An angel of death appeared before Ahasuerus and exclaimed indignantly—"Barbarian thou hast denied rest to the son of man; be it denied thee also, until he comes to judge the world."

A black demon let loose from hell upon Ahasuerus, goads him now from country to country: he is denied the consolations which death affords; and precluded from the rest of the peaceful grave

Ahasuerus crept forth from the dark cave of Mount Carmel He shook the dust from his beard—and taking up one of the sculls heaped there, hurled it down the eminence. It rebounded from the earth in shivered atoms This was my father, roared Ahasuerus. Seven more sculls rolled down from rock to rock; while the infuriate Jew following them with ghastly looks exclaimed And these were my wives! He still continued to hurl down scull after scull, roaring in dreadful accents,—and these, and these, and these were my children!—They could die; but I, reprobate wretch that I am! alas I cannot die! Dreadful beyond conception is the judgment that hangs over me. Jerusalem fell. I crushed the sucking babe, and precipitated myself into the destructive flames I cursed the Romans—but alas!—the *restless curse held me by the hair, and I could not die.*

Rome the giantess fell—I placed myself before the falling statue—she fell and did not crush me. Nations sprang up and disappeared before me; but I remained, and did not die. From cloud encircled cliffs did I precipitate myself into the ocean; but the foaming billows cast me upon the shore, and the burning arrow of existence pierced my cold heart again. I leaped into Etna's flaming abyss, and roared with the giants for ten long months, pelting with my groans the Mount's sulphureous mouth.—The volcano fermented, and in a fiery stream of lava cast me up I lay down torn by the torture of snakes of hell amid the glowing cinders, and yet continued to exist A forest was on fire. I darted on wings of fury and despair into the crackling wood. Fire dropped upon me from the trees, but the flames only singed my limbs; alas! it could not consume them—I rose stained with the lifeblood of innocent, and plunged in the conquest of the raging battle. I opened defiance to the infinite God, defiance to the victorious Galilean; but arrows and spears rebounded in shivers from my body. The Saracen's flaming falchion broke upon my scull, calls in vain hissed upon me; the lightnings of battle glared harmless around my loins; in vain did the elephant trample on me; in vain the iron hoof of the wrathful steed! The mine, big with destructive power, burst upon me and hurled me high in air; I fell on heaps of smoking limbs, but was only singed The giant's steel club rebounded from my body; the executioner's hand could not strangle me; the tiger's tooth could not pierce me; nor would the hungry lion in the circus devour me. I cohabited with the poisonous snakes, and pinched the red crest of the dragon. The serpent stung, but could not destroy me; the dragon tormented, but dared not devour me. I provoked the fury of tyrants. I said to Nero, Thou art a bloodhound! I said to Christiern, Thou art a bloodhound! I said to Muley Ismael, Thou art a bloodhound! The tyrants invented cruel tortures, but could not kill me. Ha! not to be able to die—not to be able to die—not to be permitted to rest after the toils of life—to be doomed to be imprisoned forever in this clay formed dungeon—to be forever clogged with this worthless body—its load of diseases and infirmities—to be condemned to hold for milleniums—that yawning monster Sameness and Time—that hungry hyenna, ever bearing children and ever destroying her offspring! Ha! not to be permitted to die! Awful avenger in Heaven, hast thou in thine armor of wrath a punishment more dreadful? then let it thunder upon me; command a hurricane to sweep me down to the foot of Carmel, that I may there be extended; may pant, and writhe, and die!

Anecdote of a Jewish Lady—The learned Shickhard relates the following story from R. Abraham Levita.

A Saracen commander of a fleet from Corduba, in Spain, cruising on the coast of Palestine, took a vessel bound to Sebaste, with some learned Jews on board; there was one eminent Rabbin among the rest, called R Moses, father of R. Enoch together with his wife, whose name is omitted in the story, though it well deserved to be recorded. It is only said of her that she was a woman of exquisite beauty; and the brute of a captain being about to commit violence on her person, she calls to her husband, (who was within hearing, but in chains) and asks him in Hebrew, whether they who were drowned in the sea should revive at the resurrection of the dead? He replied, in the words of Psalm lxviii. 22: "The Lord said, I will bring again from Basan, I will bring again from the depths of the sea." Upon which she immediately threw herself into the sea and was drowned

The above anecdote is very rare, and it struck me with such peculiar force in reading it, as to induce me to make it better known, by sending it to your paper. It discovers inconceivably higher views than the far famed conduct of the Roman Lucretia.

New Orleans Iris

CINDERELLA, OR THE GLASS SLIPPER.

"*One fool makes many.*"—SANCHO.

A Glass Slipper! Who, except the readers of this ill translated story, ever heard of such a thing? How could it be worn for five minutes without producing *corns*? How could it be made so as to fit any *pretty* foot? The thing is impossible. There never was such a slipper. I'll tell you how the thing came about. The French adjective *vert* signifies *green*, the French substantive *verre* signifies *glass*. This well-known story was translated from French into English by a boobs, who confounded *vert* and *verre*, of which the sounds are so familiar that a foreign ear cannot distinguish between them. *Le petit soulier vert*, of the original was therefore translated into the *little glass slipper*, instead of the *little green shoe*; for as a glass *shoe* could never be *pulled up at heel* as we say, it became necessary that the *green shoe* should become a *glass slipper* This obvious blunder has cost the English managers a great deal of money. The pantomime of Cinderella adopts the mistake of *verre* for *vert*; and many a piece of *glass* has been the victim of it, whereas one green shoe (of leather or silk) would last as long as the theatre itself—*Ch. Cour*

Webb the celebrated walker who was remarkable for vigor both of body and mind, drank nothing but water. He was one day recommending his regimen to a friend who loved wine; and urged him with great earnestness to quit a course of luxury by which his health and his intellect would be equally destroyed. The gentleman appeared to be convinced, and told him that he would conform to his counsel, though he could not change his course of life at once, but would leave off strong liquors by degrees. "By degrees!" exclaims the other; if you should unhappily fall into the fire, would you caution your servant to pull you out by degrees?"

Thoughts.

We ought, in humanity, no more to despise a man for the misfortunes of the mind, than for those of the body, when they are such as he cannot help. Were this thoroughly considered, we should no more laugh at one for having his brains cracked, than for having his head broke.

Wherever I find a great deal of gratitude in a poor man, I take it for granted there would be as much generosity if he were a rich man.

When two people compliment each other with the choice of any thing, each of them generally gets that which he likes least.

He who tells a lie is not sensible how great a task he undertakes; for he must be forced to invent twenty more to maintain that one.

Giving advice is, many times, only the privilege of saying a foolish thing one's self, under pretence of hindering another from doing one.

Dastardly men are like sorry horses, who have but just spunk and mettle enough left to be mischievous.

PRINTING.

DAVID & MATTHEW MACLEAN,
At the Office of
The Pittsburgh Gazette,
Have procured from New-York and Philadelphia,
A VARIETY OF PLAIN AND
Ornamented TYPES,
Suitable for almost every description of
Letter-Press Printing,
And can execute
PAMPHLETS, HANDBILLS, BLANKS, CIRCULARS, CARDS, &c. &c.
With neatness and accuracy.

REMOVAL.

GRATEFUL for past, and solicitous of future favors.
John Byrne
Respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has removed his DYING & SCOURING establishment, from Third-street, to the west side of Wood-street, third door south of Second-street, where he will be happy to receive and execute with neatness and despatch, the commands of all those who may favor him with a call. Ladies' and gentlemen's garments scoured and dyed in the very best style Turkey and Brussels carpets, (when dirty and faded) cleaned and perfectly restored to their original lustre. Military uniforms cleaned, and their facings restored to their primitive brightness. Leghorn Hats and Bonnets dyed, trimmed and finished in the neatest manner.
May 30—eo3

PROPOSALS,

For Publishing by subscription,
An Historical Narrative
OF THE
CIVIL AND MILITARY SERVICES
Of Major-General
William H Harrison,
And a VINDICATION of his Character and Conduct as a Statesman, a Citizen, and Soldier: With a detail of his Negotiations and Wars with the Indians, and the fall of the celebrated Indian Chief TECUMSEH, and his brother the Prophet.
Interspersed with a variety of interesting Anecdotes of the Officers who served in the late war under Gen. Harrison
The whole compiled from original and authentic Documents, furnished by many of the most respectable characters in the United States.

BY M. DAWSON,
Editor of the Cincinnati Advertiser, and author of various Political Tracts.

THOUGH it is one of the glorious privileges of Republicans to have open and free discussion on the characters and conduct of their public functionaries,—yet the people ought to be extremely tenacious of the character of those men who have been in public life and done their duty. Under a republican government, the principal motives which impel men to come forward in the service of their country are a pure principle of patriotism, and a noble ambition of becoming conspicuous, as public men, either in the civil or military capacity; for we must say, that the insignificance of the emoluments of office is such, that without such principles, few or none could be found to offer themselves for any eminent employment in the state. Not so the slaves of monarchical government, who are satisfied with basking in the sunshine of royal favor, and wallowing in the wealth procured by their offices, the duties of which they seldom submit to the drudgery of performing, and which they hold, not only independent but in contempt of the people. Under these circumstances then, we say, that the character of a meritorious public servant is the property of the people, and should by them be held sacred. Under this impression, we have undertaken the task of placing the character of a patriot, a hero, and a virtuous citizen in its proper light, notwithstanding the insidious calumnies that have been blazoned forth by the wicked or inconsiderate. In this task we have been promised the assistance of some of the wisest, the most respectable, and eminent personages in these United States: and we flatter ourselves that we are doing an important duty to posterity, in handing down to it those facts and circumstances which will cast a lustre on the American name and character.

Conditions.

I. The size of the book shall be a large octavo volume, containing from 250 to 300 pages.
II. It shall be printed on good paper, and on an elegant type.
III. The price to subscribers 1 dollar and 50 cents in boards, or 1 dollar and 75 cents bound and lettered.
IV. The work shall be put to press as soon as 200 subscribers shall have been obtained.
Subscriptions received at the Bookstore of Eichbaum & Johnston, Pittsburgh
June 6.—3t

Pittsburgh, March 26th, 1823.

WE take the liberty to inform our friends and the public generally that R. PATTERSON & LAMBDIN have appointed us their Assignees; and as such we shall continue to keep on hand a general and extensive supply of
BOOKS
AND
STATIONARY,
at the old stand, (corner of Wood and Third Streets) where Rags and country produce will be received in payment as formerly. We have reduced the prices of all articles in this line of business to a cash standard.
M. B LOWRIE,
HENRY HOLDSHIP,
THOMAS COOPER, } *Assignees*
P. S. Address "The Assignees of R. Patterson & Lambdin."
tf.

SWORD EXERCISE.

THE Subscriber, who served 16 years in one of the best Cavalry Corps of Europe, proposes to give instructions in the
Broad-Sword Exercise,
at Col. Ramsay's Hotel, every Wednesday and Saturday evening, commencing at 3 o'clock—Military and other Gentlemen who wish to avail themselves of this opportunity to become masters of this most essential part of the science of attack and defence, will please to make early application. The terms will be moderate.
Willis Midford,
Pittsburgh, May 30—3

Masonic Notice.

R. A. Chapter, No. 113, will celebrate the festival of St. John the Baptist, the 24th June next, on which occasion an oration will be delivered by a companion. Neighboring Lodges, and sojourning companions and Brethren are respectfully invited to attend.
By order of the Chapter.
E. J. Roberts, Rec.
Pittsburgh, May 30.

Dissolution of Partnership

H. Bonnet & F. Rouaud,
HAVING this day, by mutual, consent dissolved their partnership; they hereby give notice to all persons indebted to the firm of H Bonnet & Rouaud, to call within two months from this date, and make payment, or settle with either Bonnet or Rouaud, who jointly or separately are authorized to receive and settle the same Whoever neglect this notice will, after the two months be past, have their accounts and notes put in the hands of a proper officer for collection. Those having claims against said firm, are requested to call immediately on H Bonnet, who is ready to pay the same when properly authenticated.
H. BONNET,
Who keeps their old stand in Market Street, besides their former general assorment of every description of
DRY GOODS,
Will shortly receive a fresh and superb Supplement—all of which he will sell at the lowest market price, Wholesale and Retail, for Cash or approved Notes.
January 29, 1823. [F. 7 tf.]

Mr J. Drocourt,

BEGS leave to announce to the public generally, that he still continues to teach the
FRENCH LANGUAGE,
And to those who may please to favor him with their patronage, he pledges himself to give satisfaction.
Mr. D being engaged but a part of his time with his present School, proposes to teach a Class of Twelve Pupils, above the age of seven, in the
Common Branches of Education;
And nothing shall be wanting on his part to facilitate their improvement, and to induce them to a strict observance of good behavior.
He can be found at his residence, opposite Mr Bowen's Nail Factory.
For the convenience of those who wish to learn the French, and who cannot attend, he will give private lessons.
May 2[illegible] 3t

To Hatters.

The subscriber, will sell by private sale, the entire
STOCK IN TRADE,
of James Gallagher, deceased, consisting of every article necessary to carry on the Hatting Business, on an extensive scale The tools are all new, and of the latest Philadelphia fashions, and are thought superior to any in the western country. Also, a number of excellent
HATS,
Together with a quantity of the best of
FURS,
Of various kinds Persons wishing to purchase, will please apply soon, when the terms will be made known.
PATRICK GALLAGHER, *Adr.*
Greensburgh, May 23 [May 30]

THE SHOP,

In which the Hatter's Tools and materials are at present, will be Rented until the 1st of April next, as it may be an object for the person purchasing the Tools and materials to get a place immediately, without the trouble of removing the kettles, &c.
P. G.

BRIDGES

Over Chartier's Creek.
DISTINCT Proposals will be received until the 23d of June next, for building two bridges over Chartier's Creek, at the sites where the Washington and Pittsburgh Turnpike Road crosses the same, near Ramsay's Fording, and the Stony Fording. For the Plans and further particulars, apply to Mr Samuel Stewart, near the mouth of Miller's Run, Fayette township, Allegheny county.
Harmar Denny,
Pres't. W. & P. T. Rd. Co.
May 30, 1823.—3t.

TURTLE SOUP,

OR PEPPERPOT,
WILL be served up every Wednesday and Saturday evening, at 4 o'clock, at the house of the subscriber, on Water-Street, between Market and Ferry Streets.
D. C Boss.
Pittsburgh, May 30.—3

Louisville Insurance Office.

INSURANCE,
IS offered at a low rate per centum to all persons concerned in Steam Boat navigation, either on the Ohio or Mississippi Rivers; and more particularly to those who are engaged in shipping the produce of the country, or investing their returns in Merchandise.
Those who are shippers per Steam Boats, Barges, Keels or Flats, or part owners thereof, are enabled to secure their interest from total or partial losses by Insurance, who would, in case of total loss be perhaps entirely divested of their whole property.
The Insurance Company are disposed to take risques at a low rate of premium on the first class of boats, and on merchandise shipped in them; and on all description of craft or merchandise on board, agreeably to the risque incurred.
The Insurance Company feel satisfied that when the principles of Insurance shall have been better understood by owners of boats or by shippers, that the maxim of Merchants will be here acknowledged and observed that, that trade which will not bear the expense of Insurance is not worth the pursuit. Propositions will be received and acted upon between the hours of 9 o'clock in the morning and 6 o'clock, P. M on every week day.
Wm. S. Vernon, Sec'y.
April 18.—3m *No. 6, Prather's Row.*

"Dickinson's Five Points."

THIS work is just published, and for sale at the Office of the Pittsburgh Gazette.—Price 62½ Cents.
Subscribers are requested to call for their books.

REMOVAL.

Christopher Magee,
HAS REMOVED HIS
HAT MANUFACTORY
From Front street, to the house in Market street, between 2d and 3d streets, formerly occupied by Peter Kintner, where his customers will please to call.
Persons indebted to him are requested to make payment.
Pittsburgh, Dec. 6.—tf.

The Pittsburgh Manufacturing Association,

HAVE constantly on hands, a general assortment of AMERICAN MANUFACTURES, consisting of all the articles manufactured in Pittsburgh and its vicinity, a complete assortment of
Steubenville Cloths,
CASSIMERES & CASSINETS,
COPPERAS, RIFLE POWDER, PHILADELPHIA SHUTTLES AND REEDS
COTTON YARN from the different Factories,
Machine Cards and Comb Plate,
Which they will sell at the lowest wholesale prices. Orders enclosing the cash will be promptly executed, without charges or commission. Country produce will be taken in payment, as usual.
Wood street, 2d door from 2d street, Jan. 9, 1823. } tf

BRASS FOUNDRY,

Copper, Tin & Sheet-Iron
MANUFACTORY,
Geo. Miltenberger,
RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he has removed his Establishment, that was in Front street, near the Post office, to his old stand, on the CORNER OF MARKET & FRONT STREETS, where he intends to continue the manufacturing of all articles in the above branches, and will furnish them on the lowest and most accommodating terms of any in this city. He has now on hand a large assortment of
STILLS, of all sizes,
Copper and Brass Kettles, do.
Stove pipe, Coal Boxes, and Coal Sifters
BELLS, for Churches, Court Houses, Academies, Factories, Taverns, Houses, and for sleighing,
Still-Cocks and Rivets
Spelter Solder
Clock Castings and Clock Bells
Gun and Rifle mounting.
He will receive in pay for any of the above articles, Whiskey, Flour, Salt, Beeswax, Tallow, Feathers, Flax and Tow Linen, Rags, &c.
☞ The best price given for old Copper.
Pittsburgh, January 17.—1y.

$100 Reward.

RANAWAY from *Levi Wilson's*, 5 miles west of Washington, Pennsylvania, TWO NEGRO MEN; one of them an uncommon straight, likely fellow, about 5 feet from 7 to 9 inches high, square shouldered, rather flat nose, and has every appearance of good disposition. He is about 22 years old, and has a stoppage in his speech; wore away a grey linsey roundabout, linen pantaloons, wool hat, and took with him a pair of grey cloth pantaloons, and had odd shoes one goes by the name of PAYTON, the other, by the name of WILLIAM, is rather spare and bow-legged, small eyes, sharp nose, is turning grey, and appears to be about 32 or 33 years old He wore away a suit of homespun undyed linsey—It is presumable they are still in the neighborhood of Washington, if not they will make for Virginia. The above reward will be paid to whomsoever may bring them to me, or my agent in Washington, Pa. or deposite them in jail so that I get them, or FIFTY DOLLARS for either of them.
If lodged in jail, information may be left with *John Fleming*, Innkeeper, Washington
Thomas Talbot.
May 23, 1823—6t*

WAIDE'S

BALSAM OF LIQUORICE.
AN agreeable, safe and sovereign remedy for the immediate relief and gradual cure of Colds, Coughs, Hoarseness, Hooping-cough, difficulty of breathing, asthma, and other diseases of the breast and lungs
Waide's Rheumatic Embrocation,
Well known for its great efficacy in rheumatic complaints and giving relief in painful affections of the limbs, and for the cure of sprains, bruises, burns, scalds, fresh wounds, &c.
Gibson's Rose Balm,
An elegant, mild, and real beautifier of the Skin.
This admirable improver of the complexion is held in the highest estimation among the ladies, to whose approbation and patronage may be attributed the increasing demand for its unrivalled services.
Being peculiarly mild, renovating and salubrious in its nature, and possessing all the agreeable odor of the admired flower, it displays in a short time the most pleasing effects in removing pimples, freckles, sun burn, tan swarth, &c. ultimately rendering health, delicacy and beauty to the complexion
Circassian Oil, for the Hair.
This elegant article preserves, strengthens, causes the growth, beautifies and improves the hair to perfection, effectually prevents all disorders of the hair, which occasion its falling off decay, soreness at the root, dry and inanimate appearance, &c.
*** The above articles are for sale, *Genuine* only by Messrs.
Horner & Clayland, Druggists,
Market Street, sole Agents for Pittsburgh
March 21—eo12t

A Valuable Tract of LAND.

THE subscribers will sell, on very reasonable terms, A TRACT OF LAND, in Mercer county, Pa. No. 167 in the 2d Donation District, containing
300 ACRES
The land is well timbered, and of an excellent quality; the title indisputable. It would admit of being divided into two farms. Mr. Fisher, who lives in the neighborhood of the land, will shew it to any person wishing to purchase.
For terms apply to John Bredin, Esq. attorney at law, Butler; or to the subscribers in Pittsburgh.
Allen & Grant
Dec. 13, 1822.—tf

80

Poetry.

For the Gazette.

AND WILT THOU SAY GOOD NIGHT?

And wilt thou say good night to me,
When heav'n is bright and we're alone?
Oh, stay! 'tis sweet to gaze on thee,
And mark that gem* on Cupid's throne.
Oh, stay a while—why should we mar
An hour so fair, so dear as this,
And be unlike to yon bright star,
Wrapt in the light of its own bliss?†

Let prudes and fools go talk of hours,
And circumscribe the young heart's bound;
Give me the fragrant, dewy bow'rs,
Where love sits high with roses crown'd.
The joy that there from beauty's eye
Shoots forth, sporting with smiles of light,
If thou didst know, thou would'st not sigh,
Nor wish till morn to say—*good night.*

B——.

*A heart suspended by a golden chain, and resting *somewhere*.

† It has been said that the stars are the abodes of the blessed after death.

TRUE HAPPINESS.

There is no real felicity in man, but in reforming all his errors and vices, and entering upon a strict and constant course of virtue This only makes life comfortable, renders death serene and peaceful, and secures eternal joy and blessedness hereafter.—*Bridgeport Farmer.*

RIOT, and guilt, and wasting care,
And fell revenge, and black despair,
Avoid the morning's light;
Nor beams the sun, nor blooms the rose,
Their restless passions to compose,
Who Virtue's dictates slight.

Along the mead, and in the wood,
And on the margin of the flood,
The goddess walks confest;
She gives the landscape power to charm,
The Sun his genial heat to warm
The wise and generous breast.

Happy the man whose tranquil mind
Sees nature in her changes kind,
And pleas'd the whole surveys;
For him the moon benignly smiles,
And evening shades reward the toils
That measure out his days.

The varying year may shift the scene,
The sounding tempest lash the main,
And heaven's own thunders roll;
Compos'd he sees the bursting storm,
Tempests nor thunders can deform
The calmness of his soul.

Miscellany.

The Wandering Jew.

The popular legend of the Wandering Jew has been the foundation of many singular stories, and is no doubt familiar to the greater part of our readers. The following powerful and most extraordinary fragment (on the same subject,) was translated by the late Percy Bysse Shelley from a German book, "whose title (says he) I have vainly endeavored to discover. I picked it up dirty and torn some years ago, in Lincoln's Inn Fields. It is introduced in a work privately circulated by Mr Shelley in 1814.

"Ahasuerus, the Jew, crept forth from the dark cave of Mount Carmel. Nearly two thousand years had elapsed since he was first goaded by never ending restlessness to rove the globe from pole to pole. When our Saviour was wearied with the burden of his ponderous cross, and wanted to rest before the door of Ahasuerus, the unfeeling wretch drove him away with brutality.—The Saviour of mankind staggered, sinking under the heavy load, but uttered no complaint. An angel of death appeared before Ahasuerus and exclaimed indignantly—"Barbarian thou hast denied rest to the son of man; be it denied thee also, until he comes to judge the world."

A black demon let loose from hell upon Ahasuerus, goads him now from country to country: he is denied the consolations which death affords; and precluded from the rest of the peaceful grave

Ahasuerus crept forth from the dark cave of Mount Carmel He shook the dust from his beard—and taking up one of the sculls heaped there, hurled it down the eminence. It rebounded from the earth in shivered atoms This was my father, roared Ahasuerus. Seven more sculls rolled down from rock to rock; while the infuriate Jew following them with ghastly looks exclaimed And these were my wives! He still continued to hurl down scull after scull, roaring in dreadful accents—and these, and these, and these were my children!—They could die; but I, reprobate wretch that I am! alas I cannot die! Dreadful beyond conception is the judgment that hangs over me. Jerusulem fell. I crushed the sucking babe, and precipitated myself into the destructive flames I cursed the Romans—but alas!—the *restless curse held me by the hair, and I could not die.*

Rome the giantess fell—I placed myself before the falling statue—she fell and did not crush me. Nations sprang up and disappeared before me; but I remained, and did not die. From cloud encircled cliffs did I precipitate myself into the ocean; but the foaming billows cast me upon the shore, and the burning arrow of existence pierced my cold heart again I leaped into Etna's flaming abyss, and roared with the giants for ten long months, polluting with my groans the Mount's sulphureous mouth.—The volcano fermented, and in a fiery stream of lava cast me up I lay down torn by the torture of snakes of hell amid the glowing cinders, and yet continued to exist A forest was on fire. I darted on wings of fury and despair into the crackling wood. Fire dropped upon me from the trees, but the flames only singed my limbs; alas! it could not consume them—I now mixed with the butchers of mankind, and plunged in the tempest of the raging battle. I roared defiance to the infuriate Gaul, defiance to the victorious German; but arrows and spears rebounded in shivers from my body. The Saracen's flaming falchion broke upon my scull, balls in vain hissed upon me; the lightnings of battle glared harmless around my loins; in vain did the elephant trample on me; in vain the iron hoof of the wrathful steed! The mine, big with destructive power, burst upon me and hurled me high in air; I fell on heaps of smoking limbs, but was only singed The giant's steel club rebounded from my body; the executioner's hand could not strangle me; the tiger's tooth could not pierce me; nor would the hungry lion in the circus devour me. I cohabited with the poisonous snakes, and pinched the red crest of the dragon The serpent stung, but could not destroy me; the dragon tormented, but dared not devour me. I provoked the fury of tyrants. I said to Nero, Thou art a bloodhound! I said to Christiern, Thou art a bloodhound! I said to Muley Ismael, Thou art a bloodhound! The tyrants invented cruel tortures, but could not kill me. Ha! not to be able to die—not to be able to die—not to be permitted to rest after the toils of life—to be doomed to be imprisoned forever in this clay formed dungeon—to be forever clogged with this worthless body—its load of diseases and infirmities—to be condemned to hold for millenniums—that yawning monster Sameness and Time—that hungry hyenna, ever bearing children and ever destroying her offspring! Ha! not to be permitted to die! Awful avenger in Heaven, hast thou in thine armor of wrath a punishment more dreadful? then let it thunder upon me; command a hurricane to sweep me down to the foot of Carmel, that I may there be extended; may pant, and writhe, and die!

Anecdote of a Jewish Lady—The learned Shickhard relates the following story from R. Abraham Levita.

A Saracen commander of a fleet from Corduba, in Spain, cruising on the coast of Palestine, took a vessel bound to Sebaste, with some learned Jews on board; there was one eminent Rabbin among the rest, called R Moses, father of R. Enoch together with his wife, whose name is omitted in the story, though it well deserved to be recorded. It is only said of her that she was a woman of exquisite beauty; and the brute of a captain being about to commit violence on her person, she calls to her husband, (who was within hearing, but in chains) and asks him in Hebrew, whether they who were drowned in the sea should revive at the resurrection of the dead? He replied, in the words of Psalm lxviii. 22: "The Lord said, I will bring again from Basan, I will bring again from the depths of the sea.' Upon which she immediately threw herself into the sea and was drowned

The above anecdote is very rare, and it struck me with such peculiar force in reading it, as to induce me to make it better known, by sending it to your paper. It discovers inconceivably higher views than the far famed conduct of the Roman Lucretia.

New Orleans Iris

CINDERELLA, OR THE GLASS SLIPPER.

"*One fool makes many.*"—SANCHO.

A Glass Slipper! Who, except the readers of this ill translated story, ever heard of such a thing? How could it be worn for five minutes without producing *corns*? How could it be made so as to fit any *pretty* foot? The thing is impossible. There never was such a slipper. I'll tell you how the thing came about. The French adjective *vert* signifies *green*, the French substantive *verre* signifies *glass*. This well-known story was translated from French into English by a booby, who confounded *vert* and *verre*, of which the sounds are so familiar that a foreign ear cannot distinguish between them. *Le petit soulier vert*, of the original was therefore translated into the *little glass slipper*, instead of the *little green shoe;* for as a glass *shoe* could never be *pulled up at heel* as we say, it became necessary that the *green shoe* should become a *glass slipper* This obvious blunder has cost the English managers a great deal of money. The pantomime of Cinderella adopts the foolish *verre* for *vert;* and many a piece of *glass* has been the victim of it, whereas one green shoe (of leather or silk) would last as long as the theatre itself—*Ch. Cour*

Webb the celebrated walker who was remarkable for vigor both of body and mind, drank nothing but water. He was one day recommending his regimen to a friend who loved wine; and urged him with great earnestness to quit a course of luxury by which his health and his intellect would be equally destroyed. The gentleman appeared to be convinced, and told him that he would conform to his counsel, though he could not change his course of life at once, but would leave off strong liquors by degrees. "By degrees!" exclaims the other; if you should unhappily fall into the fire, would you caution your servant to pull you out by degrees?"

Thoughts.

We ought, in humanity, no more to despise a man for the misfortunes of the mind, than for those of the body, when they are such as he cannot help. Were this thoroughly considered, we should no more laugh at one for having his brains cracked, than for having his head broke.

Wherever I find a great deal of gratitude in a poor man, I take it for granted there would be as much generosity if he were a rich man.

When two people compliment each other with the choice of any thing, each of them generally gets that which he likes least.

He who tells a lie is not sensible how great a task he undertakes; for he must be forced to invent twenty more to maintain that one.

Giving advice is, many times, only the privilege of saying a foolish thing one's self, under pretence of hindering another from doing one.

Dastardly men are like sorry horses, who have but just spirit and mettle enough left to be mischievous.

PRINTING.

DAVID & MATTHEW MACLEAN,
At the Office of
The Pittsburgh Gazette,
Have procured from New-York and Philadelphia,
A VARIETY OF PLAIN AND
Ornamented TYPES,
Suitable for almost every description of
Letter-Press Printing,
And can execute
PAMPHLETS, HANDBILLS, BLANKS, CIRCULARS, CARDS, &c. &c.
With neatness and accuracy.

REMOVAL.

GRATEFUL for past, and solicitous of future favors

John Byrne

Respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has removed his DYING & SCOURING establishment, from Third-street, to the west side of Wood-street, third door south of Second-street, where he will be happy to receive and execute with neatness and despatch, the commands of all those who may favor him with a call. Ladies' and gentlemen's garments scoured and dyed in the very best style Turkey and Brussels carpets, (when dirty and faded) cleaned and perfectly restored to their original lustre. Military uniforms cleaned, and their facings restored to their primitive brightness. Leghorn Hats and Bonnets dyed, trimmed and finished in the neatest manner.

May 30—eo3

PROPOSALS,

For Publishing by subscription,
An Historical Narrative
OF THE
CIVIL AND MILITARY SERVICES
Of Major-General
William H Harrison,
And a VINDICATION of his Character and Conduct as a Statesman, a Citizen, and Soldier. With a detail of his Negotiations and Wars with the Indians, and the fall of the celebrated Indian Chief TECUMSEH, and his brother the Prophet.
Interspersed with a variety of interesting Anecdotes of the Officers who served in the late war under Gen. Harrison
The whole compiled from original and authentic Documents, furnished by many of the most respectable characters in the United States.

BY M. DAWSON,
Editor of the Cincinnati Advertiser, and author of various Political Tracts.

THOUGH it is one of the glorious privileges of Republicans to have open and free discussion on the characters and conduct of their public functionaries,—yet the people ought to be extremely tenacious of the character of those men who have been in public life and done their duty. Under a republican government, the principal motives which impel men to come forward in the service of their country are a pure principle of patriotism, and a noble ambition of becoming conspicuous, as public men, either in the civil or military capacity; for we must say, that the insignificance of the emoluments of office is such, that without such principles, few or none could be found to offer themselves for any eminent employment in the state. Not so the slaves of monarchical government, who are satisfied with basking in the sunshine of royal favor, and wallowing in the wealth procured by their offices, the duties of which they seldom submit to the drudgery of performing, and which they hold, not only independent but in contempt of the people. Under these circumstances then, we say, that the character of a meritorious public servant is the property of the people, and should by them be held sacred. Under this impression, we have undertaken the task of placing the character of a patriot, a hero, and a virtuous citizen in its proper light, notwithstanding the insidious calumnies that have been blazoned forth by the wicked or inconsiderate. In this task we have been promised the assistance of some of the wisest, the most respectable, and eminent personages in these United States: and we flatter ourselves that we are doing an important duty to posterity, in handing down to it those facts and circumstances which will cast a lustre on the American name and character.

Conditions.

I. The size of the book shall be a large octavo volume, containing from 250 to 300 pages.
II. It shall be printed on good paper, and on an elegant type.
III. The price to subscribers 1 dollar and 50 cents in boards, or 1 dollar and 75 cents bound and lettered.
IV. The work shall be put to press as soon as 200 subscribers shall have been obtained.
Subscriptions received at the Bookstore of Eichbaum & Johnston, Pittsburgh
June 6.—3t

Pittsburgh, March 26th, 1823.

WE take the liberty to inform our friends and the public generally that R. PATTERSON & LAMBDIN have appointed us their Assignees; and as such we shall continue to keep on hand a general and extensive supply of

BOOKS
AND
STATIONARY,

at the old stand, (corner of Wood and Third Streets) where Rags and country produce will be received in payment as formerly. We have reduced the prices of all articles in this line of business to a cash standard.

M. B LOWRIE,
HENRY HOLDSHIP, } *Assignees*
THOMAS COOPER, }

P. S. Address "The Assignees of R. Patterson & Lambdin." tf.

SWORD EXERCISE.

THE Subscriber, who served 16 years in one of the best Cavalry Corps of Europe, proposes to give instructions in the

Broad-Sword Exercise,

at Col. Ramsay's Hotel, every Wednesday and Saturday evening, commencing at 3 o'clock—Military and other Gentlemen who wish to avail themselves of this opportunity to become masters of this most essential part of the science of attack and defence, will please to make early application. The terms will be moderate.

Willis Midford.

Pittsburgh, May 30—3*

Masonic Notice.

R. A. Chapter, No. 113, will celebrate the festival of St. John the Baptist, the 24th June next, on which occasion an oration will be delivered by a companion. Neighboring Lodges, and sojourning companions and Brethren are respectfully invited to attend.

By order of the Chapter.
E. J. Roberts, Rec.

Pittsburgh, May 30.

Dissolution of Partnership

H. Bonnet & F. Rouaud,

HAVING this day, by mutual, consent dissolved their partnership; they hereby give notice to all persons indebted to the firm of H Bonnet & Rouaud, to call within two months from this date, and make payment, or settle with same Whoever neglect this notice will, after the two months be past, have their accounts and notes put in the hands of a proper officer for collection. Those having claims against said firm, are requested to call immediately on H Bonnet, who is ready to pay the same when properly authenticated.

H. BONNET,

Who keeps their old stand in Market Street, besides their former general assorment of every description of

DRY GOODS,

Will shortly receive a fresh and superb Supplement—all of which he will sell at the lowest market price, Wholesale and Retail, for Cash or approved Notes.

January 29, 1823. [F. 7 tf.]

Mr J. Drocourt,

BEGS leave to announce to the public generally, that he still continues to teach the

FRENCH LANGUAGE,

And to those who may please to favor him with their patronage, he pledges himself to give satisfaction.

Mr. D being engaged but a part of his time with his present School, proposes to teach a Class of Twelve Pupils, above the age of seven, in the

Common Branches of Education;

And nothing shall be wanting on his part to facilitate their improvement, and to induce them to a strict observance of good behavior.

He can be found at his residence, opposite Mr Bowen's Nail Factory.

For the convenience of those who wish to learn the French, and who cannot attend, he will give private lessons.

May 23 3t

To Hatters.

The subscriber, will sell by private sale, the entire

STOCK IN TRADE,

of James Gallagher, deceased, consisting of every article necessary to carry on the Hatting Business, on an extensive scale The tools are all new, and of the latest Philadelphia fashions, and are thought superior to any in the western country. Also, a number of excellent

HATS,

Together with a quantity of the best of

FURS,

Of various kinds Persons wishing to purchase, will please apply soon, when the terms will be made known.

PATRICK GALLAGHER, *Adr*
Greensburgh, May 23 [May 30]

THE SHOP,

In which the Hatter's Tools and materials are at present, will be Rented until the 1st of April next, as it may be an object for the person purchasing the Tools and materials to get a place immediately, without the trouble of removing the kettles, &c. P. G.

BRIDGES
Over Chartier's Creek.

DISTINCT Proposals will be received until the 23d of June next, for building two bridges over Chartier's Creek, at the sites where the Washington and Pittsburgh Turnpike Road crosses the same, near Ramsay's Fording, and the Stony Fording. For the Plans and further particulars, apply to Mr Samuel Stewart, near the mouth of Miller's Run, Fayette township, Allegheny county.

Harmar Denny,
Pres't. W. & P. T. Rd. Co.

May 30, 1823.—3t.

TURTLE SOUP,

OR PEPPERPOT,

WILL be served up every Wednesday and Saturday evening, at 4 o'clock, at the house of the subscriber, on Water-Street, between Market and Ferry Streets.

D. C Boss.

Pittsburgh, May 30.—3

Louisville Insurance Office.

INSURANCE,

IS offered at a low rate per centum to all persons concerned in Steam Boat navigation, either on the Ohio or Mississippi Rivers; and more particularly to those who are engaged in shipping the produce of the country, or investing their returns in Merchandise.

Those who are shippers per Steam Boats, Barges, Keels or Flats, or part owners thereof, are enabled to secure their interest from total or partial losses by Insurance, who would, in case of total loss be perhaps entirely divested of their whole property.

The Insurance Company are disposed to take risques at a low rate of premium on the first class of boats, and on merchandise shipped in them; and on all description of craft or merchandise on board, agreeably to the risque incurred.

The Insurance Company feel satisfied that when the principles of Insurance shall have been better understood by owners of boats or by shippers, that the maxim of Merchants will be here acknowledged and observed that, that trade which will not bear the expense of Insurance is not worth the pursuit. Propositions will be received and acted upon between the hours of 9 o'clock in the morning and 6 o'clock, P. M on every week day.

Wm. S. Vernon, Sec'y.

April 18.—3m *No. 6, Prather's Row*

"Dickinson's Five Points."

THIS work is just published, and for sale at the Office of the Pittsburgh Gazette.—Price 62½ Cents.

Subscribers are requested to call for their books.

REMOVAL.

Christopher Magee,
HAS REMOVED HIS
HAT MANUFACTORY

From Front street, to the house in Market street, between 2d and 3d streets, formerly occupied by Peter Kintner, where his customers will please to call.

Persons indebted to him are requested to make payment.

Pittsburgh, Dec. 6.—tf

The Pittsburgh Manufacturing Association,

HAVE constantly on hands, a general assortment of AMERICAN MANUFACTURES, consisting of all the articles manufactured in Pittsburgh and its vicinity, a complete assortment of

Steubenville Cloths,
CASSIMERES & CASSINETS,
COPPERAS, RIFLE POWDER, PHILADELPHIA SHUTTLES AND REEDS
COTTON YARN from the different Factories,
Machine Cards and Comb Plate.

Which they will sell at the lowest wholesale prices. Orders enclosing the cash will be promptly executed, without charges or commission. Country produce will be taken in payment, as usual.

Wood street, 2d door from }
2d street, Jan. 9, 1823. } tf

BRASS FOUNDRY,

Copper, Tin & Sheet-Iron
MANUFACTORY.

Geo. Miltenberger.

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he has removed his Establishment, that was in Front street, near the Post office, to his old stand, on the CORNER OF MARKET & FRONT STREETS, where he intends to continue the manufacturing of all articles in the above branches, and will furnish them on the lowest and most accommodating terms of any in this city. He has now on hand a large assortment of

STILLS, of all sizes,

Copper and Brass Kettles, do.
Stove pipe, Coal Boxes, and Coal Sifters
BELLS, for Churches, Court Houses, Academies, Factories, Taverns, Houses, and for sleighing,
Still-Cocks and Rivets
Spelter Solder
Clock Castings and Clock Bells
Gun and Rifle mounting.

He will receive in pay for any of the above articles, Whiskey, Flour, Salt, Beeswax, Tallow, Feathers, Flax and Tow Linen, Rags, &c.

☞ The best price given for old Copper.

Pittsburgh, January 17.—1y.

$100 Reward.

RANAWAY from *Levi Wilson's*, 5 miles west of Washington, Pennsylvania, TWO NEGRO MEN; one of them an uncommon straight, likely fellow, about 5 feet from 7 to 9 inches high, square shouldered, rather flat nose, and has every appearance of good disposition. He is about 22 years old, and has a stoppage in his speech, wore away a grey linsey roundabout, linen pantaloons, wool hat, and took with him a pair of grey cloth pantaloons, and had odd shoes. One goes by the name of PAYTON, the other, by the name of WILLIAM, is rather spare and bowlegged, small eyes, sharp nose, is turning grey, and appears to be about 32 or 33 years old He wore away a suit of homespun undyed linsey—It is presumable they are still in the neighborhood of Washington, if not they will make for Virginia. The above reward will be paid to whomsoever may bring them to me, or my agent in Washington, Pa. or deposite them in jail so that I get them, or FIFTY DOLLARS for either of them.

If lodged in jail, information may be left with *John Fleming*, Innkeeper, Washington

Thomas Talbot.

May 23, 1823—6t*

WAIDE'S
BALSAM OF LIQUORICE.

AN agreeable, safe and sovereign remedy for the immediate relief and gradual cure of Colds, Coughs, Hoarseness, Hooping-cough, difficulty of breathing, asthma, and other diseases of the breast and lungs

Waide's Rheumatic Embrocation,

Well known for its great efficacy in kindred complaints and giving relief in painful affections of the limbs, and for the cure of sprains, bruises, burns, scalds, fresh wounds, &c.

Gibson's Rose Balm,

An elegant, mild, and real beautifier of the Skin.

This admirable improver of the complexion is held in the highest estimation among the ladies, to whose approbation and patronage may be attributed the increasing demand for its unrivalled services.

Being peculiarly mild, renovating and salubrious in its nature, and possessing all the agreeable odor of the admired flower, it displays in a short time the most pleasing effects in removing pimples, freckles, sun burn, tan sweating, &c. ultimately rendering health, delicacy and beauty to the complexion

Circassian Oil, for the Hair.

This elegant article preserves, strengthens, causes the growth, beautifies and improves the hair to perfection, effectually prevents all disorders of the hair, which occasion its falling off decay, soreness at the root, dry and inanimate appearance, &c.

*** The above articles are for sale, *Genuine* only by Messrs.

Horner & Clayland, Druggists,
Market Street, sole Agents for Pittsburgh
March 21—eo12t

A Valuable Tract of LAND.

THE subscribers will sell, on very reasonable terms, A TRACT OF LAND, in Mercer county, Pa. No. 167 in the 2d Donation District, containing

500 ACRES,

The land is well timbered, and of an excellent quality; the title indisputable. It would admit of being divided into two farms. Mr. Fisher, who lives in the neighborhood of the land, will shew it to any person wishing to purchase.

For terms apply to John Bredin, Esq. attorney at law, Butler; or to the subscribers in Pittsburgh.

Allen & Grant

Dec. 13, 1822.—tf